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PUBLIC AUCTION
 The Undersigned have received instructions from The Custodian of Property to sell by Public Auction on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 18th and 19th June 1946, commencing each day at 10 a.m. at their Sales Rooms, Pedder Building (basement)

500 LOTS OF MISCELLANEOUS GOODS, comprising stored at Caroline Hill (former South China Athletic Association's Football Ground), Causeway Bay

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Motor Engines and Vehicle Scraps

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Motor Engines, Motor Cars, Lorries, Vehicle Scraps, Etc.

stored in Hongkong Tramways Depot, North Point

Motor Cars, Etc.

stored at Saifce Terrace, Corner of Jordan/Nathan Roads, Kowloon.

Motor Cars, Etc.

stored at Jardine's East Point Godown

Motor Engines

stored at Queen Victoria Street, Hong Kong

Motor Car

stored at Taikeo Dockyard, Office Garage.

Lorry

stored at Aberdeen Dock

Motor Car

The above Premises, where the goods are stored, will be open to inspection on 16th and 17th June 1946 between 10.00 a.m. and noon and between 2.00 p.m. and 4.00 p.m.

The Auction is subject to the Conditions of Sale published in the 9th March 1946 issue of the Gazette.

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PUBLIC AUCTION
 The Undersigned has received instructions from the Custodian of Property to sell by Public Auction

on MONDAY, the 17th June, 1946, commencing at 10.00 a.m., at his Sales Rooms, Basement, French Bank Building.

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The Kin Lee Godown and C.P. 48, Kennedy Town, (where the goods are stored), will be open to inspection on the 15th June, 1946, between 10 a.m. and Noon, and between 2 p.m. and 4 p.m.

The Auction is subject to the Conditions of Sale published in the 9th March, 1946, issue of the Gazette.

A. E. B. DE SOUSA,
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 Hong Kong, 12th June, 1946.

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CRUCIAL MEETING

The crucial re-assembly of the Foreign Ministers' Conference is now in progress and it may be hoped that this time real headway can be made. There has been much frank speaking as a preliminary, none more vigorous than that of Mr. Bevin. The outlook is not happy, but, as Mr. Bevin said, we must not despair. There can be no permanent peace in Europe or elsewhere without Russian co-operation; and therefore the rest of the world must go on trying to secure it. Indeed, there is no other even remotely promising avenue towards peace. But that cannot mean that, in deference to Russian demands, there can be flat surrender of our case upon the points at issue. The peoples of the countries concerned, as the result of the French elections and the trend of the Italian elections show, would not stand for such a course; and it would reach neither genuine peace nor genuine international co-operation. On the major question, whether co-operation with Russia is possible, Mr. Bevin adduced not one encouraging fact. On every detailed topic on which he touched the Russian attitude reflects the belief of the Soviet Government that there is a world conspiracy against it; and until that fantastic notion disappears agreement on any important detail must remain impossible. In ordinary circumstances the best thing to do would be to leave things alone, on the chance that time would produce a change. But when famine stalks a world disorganised, a policy of rest for reflection cannot be pursued. Meanwhile, it may be useful to recapitulate the conflicting ideas on some of the most salient points. We want freedom of navigation on the Danube—an essential line of communication. The Russians refuse. We ask similar commercial access to those nations whose peoples have received from us and the United States huge contributions to save them from collapse. The Russians refuse. The Russians want to place half a million Italians, and the essentially international port of Trieste, under Yugoslav rule. We refuse. We want to begin discussing a final settlement with Austria which alone can give her her promised independence and allow the occupying armies to go home. The Russians refuse. The Russians want reparations from Italy, which could clearly only come from the resources furnished to her by us and could not be furnished, as M. Molotov contended, by ceasing to charge her with occupation costs, since no such costs are charged. We refuse ourselves to pay reparations to Russia. In general, Mr. Bevin's attitude commands a national approval. He is right to make clear the limit of concessions, and right, within that limit, to try unrelentingly to reach agreement with Russia. He will also be right, pending or failing agreement, to make his policy, particularly in Western Europe, positive and definite.

NEW AIR ROUTE

New York, June 15. The Northwest Airlines, which plans to fly the North Pacific route to the Orient, has ordered a fleet of 10 twin-engined 40-passenger airliners from the Glenn L. Martin Company.

Croll Hunter, president and general manager, said these new purchases "bring Northwest's total orders for new planes this year to \$27,500,000." Associated Press.

CARNIVAL

By Dick Turner



It's a little town of about 10,000 in southern India!

WHY ITALY VOTED FOR A REPUBLIC

By C. M. FRANZARO

The result of the elections in Italy, with their sweeping swing to the Right in the victory of the Christian Democrats, surprising as it may appear in this country, comes as no surprise to one who knows Italy and her people from inside. As long ago as November, 1943, I pointed out in The Daily Telegraph that there were signs that a great party was in process of forming, a party in which the Church would play a predominant role. In Italy the Church—and by Church we must understand something quite different and almost distinct from the spiritual-political abstraction of the Vatican—has always had a deep influence in the political life of the country. After the first world war, the Partito Popolare (Popular party), as it was then called, formed in 1919, had given concrete shape to the hopes of those Italian Catholics who, confronted as they were with political upheavals, wished to rebuild their country on the lines of a Christian democracy. The Partito Popolare had fused into one party all the various shades of Catholic workers in the White syndicates or unions, as opposed to the Red syndicates of those unhappy days.

Pre-Fascist Success

Its success was enormous. At the elections of November, 1919, it won 99 seats, and in 1921 it gained 107. More important still, in 1919 it polled 1,200,000 votes as against the 1,500,000 in favour of the Socialists, who had been organising for 30 years. Although, like all other parties, the Partito Popolare ceased to exist in November, 1926, it did not disappear during the whole of the remaining years of Fascism. It was simply dormant; and we have now seen how very much to life it has been brought again in such a short time, in a new form, with a better programme of social reform, and capable of attracting over 8,000,000 voters. That total is not so far short of the combined votes of the two "mass parties," the Socialists and the Communists. The errors made by the other parties contributed to its strength; and the success of the Christian Democrats should be taken as a clear indication that the Italian people today are in a mood not unlike that of 1921: They want to abandon the path of too sweeping change and experiment, and settle down to orderly and peaceful life.

A "Foreign" Dynasty

On the issue of Monarchy v. Republic the Church party was divided. An analysis of the referendum voting shows quite clearly how the majority for a Republic was obtained. Against the Monarchy was the compact vote of the Socialists and the Communists, plus a percentage of the Christian Democrat vote. For the Monarchy were the rest of the Christian Democrats, together with the peasants and some of the smaller parties, representing, one might say, the enormous middle classes, always wavering, always apathetic and

subject to the incalculable vagaries of an election day. It is something of an anomaly that the largest backing for the Monarchist cause should have come from the South. This can be explained only by the fact that the South is almost entirely rural, the highest percentage of industrial workers being in the North (nearly 70 per cent. of the total industrial population of Italy). The South has never felt any particular loyalty for the House of Savoy, for the simple reason that it was Piedmontese, that is to say, "foreign."

It was because the Monarchy of modern Italy was, for the population of the South, a Monarchy of "foreigners" that it had been the particular care of the Royal House that the first Crown Prince of a united Italy (Victor Emmanuel III.) should be born in Naples, as in Naples was born the son of Umberto, in order to ingratiate itself with the South. In the support of the South for the Monarchy we must therefore see merely, or mainly, the inborn dislike of the peasantry for the idea of a Republic, which in the wind now blowing might mean Communism.

King Victor Unpopular

Umberto has paid the penalty for the unpopularity of his father. Even more, he has paid the penalty for his father's errors. Not the association of the Monarchy with Fascism was at the root of the anti-Monarchist feeling, but rather the defeat and the catastrophe that overtook Italy as a result of Mussolini's war against Great Britain and the United States. Had Mussolini, the man who in the eyes of the people was the embodiment of Fascism, been made to disappear from the scene immediately after the Fascist regime was overthrown, King Victor might have saved the throne for his son, especially if he had followed up the downfall of Mussolini with a prompt abdication.

Instead, in the confusion of the capitulation Mussolini was allowed to be rescued by the Germans and make a come-back which, farcical and futile though it was, resulted nevertheless in civil war. In the terror and hate of that fratricidal war so nefariously brought into Italy by Mussolini after September, 1943, lies the origin of the anti-Monarchism of the Italian people.

In the popular mind, too, the Monarchy was held responsible for the hard armistice terms and for the economic chaos that ensued, though no other Government could have changed the fate of a capitulation. In making Umberto scapegoat for the sh

BY THE WAY

By Beachcomber

It is great fun trying to explain to foreigners why "Il Trovatore" may be performed in this country on a Sunday, in evening dress but not in stage costumes. I have often wondered what would happen if one of the performers wore (O horror!) a card-board nose—not a great Cyrano promontory, but a shy, unassuming little, proboscis, undistinguishable, save by hairy experts, from the real thing. Again, suppose, at this recent performance of the opera, one of the singers had worn a celluloid collar. Would that be stage costume? Or a red-heeled boot? Or bright yellow socks? Or a fourpenny-halfpenny moustache, glued on?

The New Star

Pushing aside Betsy Grable, elbowing Rita Hayworth out of the way, walking over Dorothy Lamour, a Chinese panda has come bobbing into the limelight. The swooning public is raptly saying that even if the brute could sign its autograph, the writing would be in the dialect of its native province of Czechoslovakia. Those who "brought sugar and biscuits for the weary traveller" were repaid for their kindly thought by a beautiful smile.

In Passing

Many people, reading about the recent discoveries of gold in the Orange Free State, have asked, "Well, what is there in this for me?" Dear sirs, all you will get out of it is a vast amount of literature. You will be told that it is a good thing and a bad thing, that gold is now useless except for occupying storage space, and that if we had any sense, it would not be stored but used as real money, in the place of the dirty bits of paper which are worth about half what they proclaim they are worth; that the present condition of the world is due to the old economic ideas, and that the present state of the world is due to the new economic ideas. If you like sham money, created out of nothing by a pack of usurers, you will think one way. If you like real, hard money, which cannot be created by a printing-press, you will think another way. But you will always have the usurers on your neck. Good luck, suckers!

father, a small majority of the Italian people has put an end to the rule of a Royal House which had reigned for over nine centuries in an unbroken line.

Far away in a now distant past are the memories of the days when, in 1860, the delegates of the liberated provinces met in Turin and handed to the young King Victor Emmanuel II. the plebiscites of loyalty of their grateful citizens. Hardly less remote is the plebiscite of the people after the proclamation of Rome as capital of the united Italy in 1870. Yet it will remain in history as the shining title of the House of Savoy that they made of their small kingdom of Piedmont what came to be proudly described by the Italians as "la culla del Risorgimento"—the cradle of that Risorgimento which unified and made modern Italy.

There can be no appeal from the vote now given by the people, and many sober-minded Italians honestly believe that the monarchy had ceased to fulfil a purpose.

Not A United People

There are many others, as the referendum has proved, who with equal sincerity think that Italy's interests would be better served by the stabilising influence of a Monarchy standing above the strife of parties. How paradoxical is the present situation is shown by the fact that the Prime Minister, Signor De Gasperi, who automatically becomes the head of the Republican State, is himself a Monarchist.

A Republic requires—especially at a time like the present when the built-up life of Italy needs to be built anew—a high degree of unity and responsibility in the people, and the Italians, with their admixture of the strongest individualism and of passion, indifference and apathy are not a united people. They never were—it is against the grain of their character and their temperament.

There comes, to my mind a passage in a letter of Machiavelli to his "dearest son" Vettori: "As for a union of the Italian people, make no mistake, it is impossible."

GESTURE BY M. MOLOTOV

Smiles And Handshakes By Big Four

Optimistic Air In Paris

Paris, June 16. In a surprise conciliatory gesture, Soviet Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov agreed tonight to the inclusion of the discussion of the Austrian question on the agenda of the Foreign Ministers' council which resumed its session here in an effort to write Europe's peace treaties.

Molotov objected to U. S. Secretary of State Byrnes' proposal that a definite treaty with Austria be discussed, but accepted French Foreign Minister Bidault's suggestion that Austria be discussed as a simple question.

Austria was placed on the agenda for discussion after the peace treaties with Italy, Bulgaria, Rumania, Hungary and Finland have been cleaned up and after a study of the German problem.

At Molotov's demand the council also agreed to place the current Italian political situation on the agenda after Austria.

The Soviet minister said, according to British sources, that the outbreaks in Italy contained the seeds of civil war and were Fascist in origin. The Soviet minister insisted the allies should intervene to prevent a deterioration of the situation.

"Pro-Fascist"

M. Molotov accused the Italian Monarchists of being unwilling to accept the verdict of the people in favour of a republic.

He described the Monarchists as "Pro-Fascist" and said that nations who signed the Moscow declaration on Nov. 1, 1943 and also signed the newly revised Italian armistice terms were responsible for encouraging a democratic government in Italy.

Mr. Ernest Bevin, British Foreign Minister, told the meeting that he had no objection to consideration of the Italian political situation, provided the treaty with Austria were discussed first.

Mr. James Byrnes, United States Secretary of State, said that he too had no objection but felt, on the basis of United States information, that the new Italian Government has the situation under control. A discussion of the Italian political situation should therefore be deferred until later.

Situation Acute

M. Molotov agreed that the question should be discussed last but reserved the right to bring it up any time if developments justified immediate consideration.

In pressing for a discussion on the Italian political scene, M. Molotov said that the situation had been known acute "as a result of monarchist and pro-fascist demonstrations after the people had expressed themselves in favour of a republic."

The foreign ministers were in a jovial mood when they re-assembled this afternoon in the Luxembourg Palace for their next and perhaps last attempt to write a unified peace formula for the European Axis and its satellites.

Friendly Scene

Persons who watched the ministers' council reconvene after its 29-day recess said that Byrnes, Ernest Bevin, Bidault and Molotov appeared in friendly, optimistic frame of mind.

As each delegate entered the Victor Hugo Salon flanked by aides and advisers, there were hearty handshakes and smiling greetings all around. Flash bulbs twinkled as photographers hovered around taking pictures during the short period they were allowed in the chamber.—Associated Press and Reuter.

Innsbruck, June 16. The Military Government has banned the daily organ of Chancellor Freg's People's Party in the French zone, because it had said that the Nazis were inspired by the same high ideals as the underground democratic freedom fighters.—Reuter.

Fathers To Come Home

Washington, June 16. The U. S. War Department announces that it has ordered the return from overseas of non-volunteer enlisted fathers and men with 21 months or more of service.

It has authorized commanders of this country to discharge, as surplus, non-volunteer enlisted men with over 21 months service. The Department declares that the order will not interrupt the flow of men for discharge and will help to fill returning troops ships which are now run on regular schedule.

The greater part of non-volunteer fathers will be brought back to the United States by August 31, the Department announces. There are approximately 133,000 non-volunteer enlisted fathers now serving in the United States armed forces. Of this number, 77,000 are in Pacific areas.

Troop commanders have been ordered to plan the replacements and processing of men affected by the new discharge order, but the new discharge qualifications will not be announced until it can be determined what the selective service act will provide, the Department adds.—Associated Press.

New Political Crisis Threat In France

Paris, June 16. The threat of a serious new French political crisis has developed as the Communist Party gave signs of balking at a government headed by Foreign Minister Georges Bidault.

Speakers at a meeting of the party's central committee advocated a return to the formula of a three-party cabinet directed by a Socialist and demanded one of three key ministries—foreign affairs, interior or national defense.

Such a demand precipitated a crisis last autumn when Gen. De Gaulle was trying to form a cabinet.

De Gaulle speaks today in Normandy at ceremonies commemorating his 1944 arrival in France, and Frenchmen eagerly awaited to see if he would speak out at last on political affairs.

If the anti-MRP sentiment is consolidated in a formal vote by the Communists the Socialists may reverse their decision not to take the presidency, and consent to mediate the crisis. Alternatively the M.R.P. may try to govern with a wholly M.R.P. Cabinet. The M.R.P. executive today reiterated its confidence in Bidault.

The attitude of the Communist Party was still undecided tonight after an all-day discussion.

Blum Attacked

A brief report of the discussion was issued by the Party contrary to all precedents. This appeared to indicate that most speakers were reserved on the desirability of the Party joining the Government, but so far none of the well-known Communist leaders has taken part in the discussion.

SHORT'S GO SLOW STRIKE

Rochester, June 16. Five thousand aircraft workers in the Rochester factories of Short Brothers, famous flying boat manufacturers, today adopted a "no slow" strike in protest against the Government decision to remove the factories to Belfast, taking with them only a small portion of the staff.

The technical and clerical staffs are lining up with the main factory workers to form a united front in their fight to keep the industry at Rochester where it has been for 32 years and an appeal is being made to members of the staff to refuse to go to Belfast.—Reuter.

Lowestoft Trawlers Go Back

London, June 16. Following the Government offer to appoint a court of inquiry into the trawlermen's strike, which began at the beginning of June, immediately sailings are resumed, the men at Lowestoft today decided to be ready to put to sea on Monday.

But men, however, at a mass meeting agreed to continue the stoppage.

At Grimby, it was felt that the Government's promise would sway the men when they are advised at a mass meeting on Monday to return to work.

The North Shields men favour the proposal to be discussed on Monday to return to sea and give a 28-day strike notice.

Aberdeen skippers and mates who have been out since Thursday are resuming work for a month pending negotiations with the Ministry of Food.

The trawlermen are striking because they say that the landings of foreign fish have caused a slump in prices and reduced earnings. Their demands include the stoppage of foreign fish landings and guaranteed minimum earnings.—Reuter.

ined what the selective service act will provide, the Department adds.—Associated Press.

BRITAIN'S SOCIALIST PATTERN

London, June 16. The pattern of Britain's Socialism, already being planned as far as nine years in advance, has emerged as a cautious welding of state ownership and more or less controlled private enterprise.

The avowed objective of the Labour Party is a full Socialist state—national ownership of all means of production.

Gradual accomplishment of that goal might take a quarter of a century or even longer—at the pace so far set along the path of planned economy although enough of the major steps have been planned for the first 10 years that the remainder would be mostly a matter of tying up loose ends.

To plot the course of transition, Deputy Prime Minister Herbert Morrison told the party's annual conference this week the cabinet has established "an economic general staff."

A large portion of its job, he said, would be to blueprint "satisfactory measures" to avoid depression and soften the impact of any foreign economic upset.—Associated Press.

Threat To Fight To End In Palestine

Jerusalem, June 16. A broadcast was made today by "The Voice of Israel"—the Jewish resistance movement's secret radio station—giving details of an alleged British "secret" plan for the disarmament of the Jewish underground movement.

According to the radio the plan was revealed in documents which have fallen into the hands of the resistance movement. The broadcast said that the documents gave detailed information of operations to be carried out for the disarmament of Jewish settlements and colonies and of widespread searches to be carried out in Jewish quarters in towns throughout Palestine.

The Jewish leaders who are to be arrested when the plan is put into operation were named in the documents, the broadcast added. The transmission ended: "If the British put this plan into action the Jews will fight to the end. It will be returned with fire."—Reuter.

MASARYK LEAVES LONDON

London, June 16. The Czech Foreign Minister, Jan Masaryk, is flying back to Prague from London today on board a Pan American Airways' first plane on their central European route.

The Foreign Minister has been in London five days. The visit was characterized by a Czech embassy official as "purely private."—Associated Press.

London, June 16. The Vatican Radio reports that the first Catholic secondary school in Eastern and Central Germany will be the Kanysius Gymnasium, now to be opened by Jesuits in Berlin with the permission of the occupation authorities.—Reuter.

CHINA COAST OFFICERS GUILD NOTICE

A Special General meeting of members will be held at the Office, 8rd Floor, Union Building, 3 Pedder Street, at 4 p.m. on Tuesday, 18th June, 1946.

J. WATSON,
Joint Secretary.

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AN ALL SERVICE CAST
Commencing TO-NIGHT at 7.30 P.M.
Each Serviceman may bring one Civilian guest.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

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Due to the cancellation of the Government participation in these undertakings the undersigned much regret that the present charge for electricity must be increased by 80 per cent. as from 15th June 1946 and will apply to all meters read on and after 15th July 1946.

For the seven years before the War the average cost of coal was about \$10 a ton. Today coal is over \$100 a ton, and general expenses have increased considerably.

Consumers are informed that it is the Companies' intention to revise these charges as soon as conditions permit.

Special consideration will be given to consumers requiring a bulk supply.

The charge for meters will not be increased.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

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UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE HONGKONG GOVERNMENT.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1946.

LEGAL BRANCH

CUSTODIAN OF PROPERTY

NOTICE

MOTOR VEHICLE CLAIMS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A LIST OF MOTOR VEHICLES AND MOTOR ENGINES IN KOWLOON AND HONGKONG WILL BE POSTED AT THE OFFICE OF THE CUSTODIAN OF PROPERTY FROM 7th JUNE, 1946.

ANY PERSON HAVING A CLAIM AGAINST THESE VEHICLES AND/OR ENGINES ARE REQUESTED TO SUBMIT SAME WITH PROOF OF OWNERSHIP NOT LATER THAN 22nd JUNE, 1946.

ALL MOTOR VEHICLES AND/OR ENGINES REMAINING UNCLAIMED AFTER THIS DATE WILL BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

R. A. WICKERSON,
Custodian of Property.

NOTICE

London University Matriculation

The Matriculation Examination of the University of London will be held in Hongkong in January, 1947.

Entry forms are not yet available, but this preliminary notice is issued to enable those interested to begin preparing for the examination. The syllabus can be seen at the Education Department, Fire Brigade Building, during working hours.

A further announcement will be made when entry forms are received from London.

T. R. ROWELL,
Director of Education.

Hong Kong, 8th June, 1946.

FOR SALE BY PUBLIC TENDER

H.M.S. "Thracian" now lying at Kowloon Naval Yard, is offered for sale as she lies.

The successful tenderer will be required to tow away the ship from her present moorings within fourteen days from acceptance of the tender and to break her up within two months from acceptance of the tender to the satisfaction of the Naval Authorities.

Tender forms with conditions attached are obtainable at Section VI of the Naval Store Office, His Majesty's Dockyard, Hong Kong, between 9.30 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. on the 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th days of June, 1946, and must be returned under sealed cover on or before noon on the 26th day of June, 1946, addressed to the Superintendent Naval Store Officer, H. M. Naval Yard, Hong Kong.

SALE OF OLD ENGINES & STORES

Tenders are invited for the purchase of the following stores.

Internal Combustion Engines

Air Mail Envelopes as pulp or waste paper.

Minesweeping Floats.

Scrap Iron, Towing Wire and Firewood.

Tender forms can be obtained at Section VI of Naval Store Office, H. M. Naval Yard, between 9.30-11.30 a.m. 17th to 19th June, 1946 and should be returned in a sealed cover addressed to the Superintendent Naval Store Officer, H. M. Naval Yard on or before noon on Tuesday, 25th June 1946.

NOTICE

C.N.R.R.A. Displaced Persons and Refugee Bureau has been removed from Room 801, Bank of East Asia building, to Shop No. 3, Peninsula Arcade, as from 15th June, 1946. Telephone No.: 68081, Extension 2.

Phyllis Harrop,
Chief Displaced Persons Officer,
Hong Kong & Kwangtung Region.

NOTICE

Will anyone knowing the whereabouts of, or possessing information about WILLIAM JOSEPH MACDONALD, born 21st of the S.S. Hamla, please, communicate with the Secretariat, C.S.O. Building, Lower Albert Road.

It is believed that Macdonald, who has been missing since August 18, 1942, landed in Hongkong after the liberation suffering from loss of memory.

NOTICE

Will anyone knowing the whereabouts of, or possessing information about MRS. SOPHIA MACDONALD, whose last known address was 60B Nathan Road, Kowloon, please communicate with the Secretariat, C.S.O. Building, Lower Albert Road.

Mrs. Macdonald was known to be living in Hongkong prior to its occupation by the Japanese. Her husband, Inspector D. Macdonald of the Hongkong Police, died in Hongkong in September, 1911.

BOOTS AND HER BUDDIES



Callers



BY EDGAR MARTIN



CURFEW ENDS

Shanghai, June 16. The curfew imposed on Shanghai's 4,000,000 inhabitants since the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese War in 1937, was lifted at midnight on Saturday, but the order requiring all places of amusement to close at 11 p.m. was maintained.—Associated Press.

Shipment Of Ruhr Coal

(By John Talbot)

Rome, June 16. The first shipment of Ruhr coal to arrive in Italy since the end of the war has been discharged at Genoa.

This was a cargo of 6,800 tons, part of the allocation of 39,000 tons of cooking coal and anthracite procured by UNRRA for delivery in Italy during the second quarter of this year.

Since it is virtually certain that there will be no coal leadings for Italy from the United States during May, UNRRA has been endeavouring to secure an additional 134,000 tons of coal from the Ruhr for shipment to Italy during next month.

Besides the coal from the Ruhr it is hoped to obtain some 20,000 tons of anthracite from Britain, 18,000 tons of similar anthracite from South Africa, and, later, possibly another 35,000 tons from the United Kingdom.

This total of 207,000 tons, it is stated, represents the absolute minimum Italy should receive during June from European and South African sources unless her whole economic structure is to suffer severely.

Under the most favourable conditions it is not expected that any further shipments can now arrive from the United States before the second week in July.

The coal shortage in Italy—a country almost completely destitute of natural supply—will, therefore, continue to be extremely severe for at least the next two months. Until the whole position has been clarified regarding future supplies of coal from the United States, no indication can be given as to when normal allocations will be resumed.

One incidental effect of the stoppage of coal shipments from the United States has been to emphasise the need of restoring in as short a time as possible Europe's coal economy.

A significant step towards this restoration was the E. C. O. (European Coal Organisation) Conference, which met in Paris last week to study the probable coal position throughout Europe during the coming 12 months.

The Paris coal conference was entirely exploratory and had no executive authority, although its recommendations are likely to serve as a guide for future allocations.—Reuter.

ROBERTSON TAKES OVER

Kara, June 16. Lieutenant-General H. C. Robertson today assumed command of the British Commonwealth occupation forces and left for an inspection tour of his command with the retiring commander, Lieutenant-General John Northcott.

In a farewell statement to his men, General Northcott praised the work of the Commonwealth forces and said "our association with the United States forces in the Pacific has been a happy one" which has built up lasting individual friendships.—Associated Press.

"MONTY" IN TRANS-JORDAN

Jerusalem, June 16. Field Marshal Lord Montgomery, who arrived here yesterday during his tour of the Middle East, is understood to have left today for Amman, the mountain capital of Trans-Jordan, but his movements are being kept "top secret".

He was expected to lunch at Amman with King Abdullah and Mr. John A. Glubb, Pasha, the Commander of the Arab Legion, but military headquarters here refused to disclose Field Marshal Montgomery's official programme.—Reuter.

London, June 16. Ration cards for roughly 6,000 tons of food and 1,400 emergency cards were found in the possession of a gang of thieves arrested in Bonn, according to the British News Service in Germany. The thieves planned to circulate the cards in Cologne. Fifty ration and emergency cards have also been arrested in Cologne.—Reuter.

H.M.S. "Thracian" To Be Sold To Local Scrapyard

(By Paul Pry)

Strangest Court-Room

(By Harold Fair)

New York, June 16. America's strangest court, with rooms finished like a furnished flat, has been opened in New York to handle marital troubles.

Married couples who take their difficulties to what is known as the new Home Term Court will find themselves in an atmosphere so devoid of courtroom austerity that they may forget their squabbles.

Five high-ceilinged rooms on the first floor of an old police headquarters building, erected in 1852, have been fitted out as reception and conference rooms, complete with a chintz-draped, toy-filled nursery for children. A red-and-white kitchenette provides facilities where mothers may heat milk and prepare snacks for their children if the court proceedings run past mealtime.

While the children play games or listen to nursery stories on a gramophone or crawl in playpens provided for the infants, acrimonious parents will discuss their problems with trained social workers in the tastefully decorated conference rooms. If the case is not settled then, they will go to the second floor.

There, they will find not the customary bench but more conference rooms. Only the most persistent disputants will see the small formal courtroom in a remote spot on the third floor.

Chief Magistrate Edgar Bromberger said married couples suffering from "post-war tension difficulties" would be interviewed in the consulting rooms. The court's jurisdiction extends to all family troubles other than actual crimes. The type of girl now being dealt with is chiefly the real habitual, many of whom are orphans or daughters of bad parents and an alarming percentage of whom are of sub-normal intelligence. Deserted wives of American and British servicemen, cynical and embittered, are also a problem.

Expert opinion believes that many girls went astray during the war because they were bored with monotonous work in factories, which they took up in the national interest when they would have preferred to become hairdressers, dressmakers or florists etc. They are now getting an opportunity to use their natural talents, and, as a result, were "going straight".

Official records disclose that the number of juvenile females charged with moral delinquencies rose 300 per cent during the war, but has now returned to almost pre-war figures.—Reuter.

London, June 16. The American News Service in Germany reports that the American Military Government has issued an order, disbanding with immediate effect, the so-called "Union of War Disabled" in Hamburg and the formation of any similar organization of war veterans. The reason given being that such organizations are undesirable.—Reuter.

Dead End Kids In Germany Today

(By Hubert Harrison)

Berlin, June 16. Young Nazis who went into the German army at the age of 12 or 13 and became saturated with Hitler's poisonous doctrines, are at present one of the big problems of the authorities here.

One large gang of these Dead End Kids meets every evening in Charlottenburg, in the British sector of Berlin. All are armed with pistols and they have cars and lorries at their disposal.

At the first sign of the approach of British or German uniformed police, a warning is given and they flee at great speed. German plain clothes men who have been shadowing them for some time are powerless against them because they have no motor transport, and are not allowed to carry arms, and are not numerous enough to deal with such a gang unarmed.

The boys are all skilled in the use of firearms. They all smoke—and seem to have plenty of cigarettes to do it; and they are well fed and well dressed. They engage in Black Market deals and secret political activities as well as in robberies and hold-ups. One boy at fifteen has just been sentenced to 10 years imprisonment in Berlin court for murder. He took into a Berlin tobacco shop, killed the widow who owned it, and stole 5,000 cigarettes. He had previously robbed several other tobacco stores. He explained that while serving in the ranks of Hitler's army he became a heavy smoker and now cannot do without tobacco.

Wolf Sign

Another case is that of a 17-year-old boy who was recently caught by the police on the Black Market in the Brunnenstrasse in Berlin. He was found to be carrying a considerable number of English cigarettes and had a list on him showing that he had debtors owing him 15,000 marks (\$375 at local rates). He was found to be a member of a well organized Black Market Gang. He was carrying two travel permits and a document entitled "Wolf" to receive a worker's ration card, and attached on his clothing was the sign of the "Wolf"—mark of the Hitler Youth Organization. It is believed that he belongs to one of the many youth organizations which are secretly active in Berlin, and is to be kept alive for the purpose of being used as a spy.

Tenders were called for yesterday for the purchase of H.M.S. "Thracian," destroyer, "as she lies" and "to break her up within two months"—a sad though possibly inevitable ending to the life of a gallant little vessel which fought the Japanese during the attack on Hong Kong in 1941.

"Thracian" was one of three destroyers in the Colony in December that year. Of the other two, "Thanet" was sunk a month later off the East Coast of Malaya in action with a Japanese cruiser and several destroyers, while "Scout," now the oldest destroyer in the Navy, came through the war unscathed and when last heard of was homeward bound.

"Scout" and "Thanet" made a successful dash from Hong Kong with a number of important passengers soon after Japan entered the war. "Thracian" was ordered to remain behind. She cooperated closely with the 2nd M.T.B. Flotilla and the auxiliary patrol vessels of the Hong Kong R.N.V.R.

H.K. "Dunkirk"

She fought off, most successfully, innumerable air attacks and took part in the Colony's miniature Dunkirk when, a week after the attack on the Island began, she and the M.T.B.s evacuated the rear-guard Punjabis from Devil's Peak.

The M.T.B.s, with their shallow draught, went in at dawn to a tiny pier where the Punjabis were drawn up, silently waiting. As the morning sun struggled up through the mists the M.T.B.s went alongside the pier, one by one. The stocky Indian troops poured aboard until each boat had as many as it could carry. There was no jostling. As soon as an M.T.B. had its full quota, a brief word from her Commanding Officer and the flow of men stopped.

Out to "Thracian," which was lying some 100 yards off and to which the Indians were transferred. Anxious eyes afloat and on the Island kept straining up into the air. Would the Japanese send their aircraft over to bomb a perfect target? One or two of the Colony's pitifully few mobile Bofors were standing by in Shaikwan, but they would have had no more than a slight nuisance value had the Japanese decided to come over in force.

Left Mules

Fortunately, not a single Japanese plane was in the sky. With a calmness that made it seem almost a peace-time manoeuvre, the entire Punjabi regiment was transferred via the M.T.B.s to "Thracian." Their mules had to be left behind, and many a muleteer came aboard sniffing and with eyes red. Each carried his rifle or Lewis gun, from which he would not part, even to matelet who offered to pass it up after he had scrambled on board.

All but three of the regiment were evacuated, and these swam across the harbour the next night. Then "Thracian" and the small brood of M.T.B.s proceeded right round the Island via Lyemun to Aberdeen. The

ARMS DUMP

Paris, June 16. The French police are faced with clandestine international traffic in arms and ammunition through French territory, states a communiqué issued tonight by the Ministry of the Interior. The communiqué is based on investigations into the mystery of the arms dump found yesterday in Chateau de Cambes in the village of Villeneuve Sur Lot, near Bordeaux. One arrest has been made. Investigation continues to determine the origin and destination of the arms and to determine responsibility, the communiqué stated.—Reuter.

sun by now was pouring brightly out of a cloudless sky, but the convoy—"Thracian" in the middle, the M.T.B.s spread out around her—moved at little more than 8 knots, for though "Thracian" was over-crowded with rescued troops, she had one more duty to perform. Just before dawn, one of the M.T.B.s had had the misfortune to pass over a pinnacle of rock which did no damage to her light wooden hull but knocked off all three of her propellers.

Bombing Target

"Thracian" took her in tow when it was found that the other M.T.B.s were unable to do so, owing to their high-speed engines which would not throttle down sufficiently to enable them to tow their wounded sister for more than a few yards without the tow-ropes parting.

They all reached Aberdeen safely, without firing a shot, though as they left Devil's Peak the first Japanese scout had come into sight in the foothills less than a mile away. "Thracian" continued to carry out day and night patrols in the waters south of the Colony until shortly before the end. One pitch-black night, rounding Un Kok, south of Lamma Island, she damaged her bows badly. Attempts were made to repair her in one of the dry-docks at Aberdeen, but by now the Japanese were engaged in full-scale air attacks on the Island, and "Thracian" was a perfect target.

Eventually, a formation of 27 bombers came over at about 15,000 feet and dropped a full stick of bombs all round her. It was obvious that this bombing would cause damage faster than it could be repaired and reluctantly the order was given for her to be abandoned.

Taken To Japan

She was towed round to Nganchau Island, Repulse Bay, and beached there. Everything of value was taken off her and the Japanese Air Force proceeded to put in some target practice on her, no doubt claiming "One battleship sunk" every time a bomb got within a couple of hundred feet of her.

Some time after Hong Kong fell, the Japanese salvaged "Thracian" and took her off to Japan, where she was found after the Surrender and brought back to Hong Kong.

For some time now, she has been lying off the Kowloon boat camber—which, incidentally, used to be the "home" of the M.T.B.s with which she was so closely connected. She looks old and tired; her decks are clear of any armament. But one thing bombings, sinkings and all the rest have not been able to take from her—the slim, fast-looking, beautiful lines of one of the Navy's most fascinating ships—the Destroyer.

Ferry Workers Not Satisfied

Negotiations which have been going on between representatives of the ferry employees and their employers will be coming to a head today when the former will meet at the Chinese Seamen's Union headquarters. It was learned that the men were given a wage increase of 22 1/2 per cent last Saturday, with 3 1/2 per cent more today. The men consider this to be inadequate, and the meeting today is to decide their next course of action.

"Devonshire" Mystery

(Continued from Page 1)

The paper added: "It is likely that other ships heading for the Middle East will be similarly treated."

Meanwhile, from Damascus came a despatch stating that the sole clue in the continuing mystery of the whereabouts of the Mufti was a telegram from his nephew in Paris received by a close friend of the Mufti in Damascus, reading: "All in good health and safe."

The telegram had been sent from Paris by Isshan Darwish Hussein who had been living with his uncle near Paris.

A high Syrian official stated today that any official who had knowledge of the Mufti's movements and who disclosed the secret would be discharged.

It is, however, generally believed in Damascus that the Mufti did land in Syria and that his presence is being concealed until his beard has grown again and until the British government's views are clearer.

British quarters in Damascus consider that if the Mufti chooses to take refuge in Syria, the British government would request the Syrian government to ensure that he did not take part in political activities calculated to stir up trouble in Palestine.

It is recalled that the Palestine government warrant for the Mufti's arrest dated Oct. 1, 1937, is still valid, but only in Palestine.—Reuter.

Mufti's Post

Jerusalem, June 16. The leadership of the new Arab Higher Executive, appointed by the Arab League Council during its recent secret session at Bludan, in Syria, is being kept for the Mufti of Jerusalem, Haj Amin el Hussein, according to well informed Arab circles here tonight.

The composition of the new Arab Executive gives the deputy chairmanship to the former Chairman of the Arab Higher Committee, Jamal Hussein. The Secretary is Dr. Hussein Khalidi, the leader of the Palestine Reform Party and two of the members are Ahmed Hilmi Pasha and Emile Ghoury.

The Arab Higher Executive will be the equivalent of the Arab Agency the formation of which was urged in the report of the Anglo-American Commission of enquiry on Palestine.

It will have an annual budget of £1,000,000 with an additional £1,000,000 for the current year. Syria has already contributed £150,000 and Iraq \$400,000.

The new body will establish special departments to deal with all phases of Arab life in Palestine. It is understood that the Arab Office—the propaganda organisation with branches in Cairo, London, and Washington will come under the jurisdiction of the Arab Higher Executive.

The formation of the new body is regarded here as a most important step towards ending inter-clan rivalries.—Reuter.

Tommy-Guns, Pirates, For The Use Of

(By Stan Swinton)

Singapore, June 16. Maudrauding modern pirate bands are continuing to raid tonkangs (junks) and fishing craft along Malaya's northern coast despite unrelenting efforts of Malayan police and the British military to end these reminders of the era when Malayan waters were a pirates' paradise.

Armed with Sten guns, Tommy guns and, police believe, even machine guns, the pirates strike in the Bay of Bengal off Penang, Kedah and Perlis.

Sometimes they swoop down upon small coastal vessels, robbing them of their entire cargo. Other times they raid fishermen, seizing fish, nets and boats and leaving their victims beside their fishing pens at the mercy of the elements, unless another passing boat chances to rescue them.

Pirate headquarters is known to be the Siamese "Devil's Island" of Pulau Terutau, north of the Langkawi Islands, to which several hundred desperadoes were exiled in years past.

Several months ago a special British task force struck there in co-operation with Siamese authorities. At that time, pirate gangs were small.

Their leader, an important Siamese political prisoner, was arrested. Now remnants of the old gang apparently have re-organised.

Night Patrols

To meet the pirate threat, authorities nightly patrol waters between the Langkawi Islands and the mainland in radio-equipped speedboats operating from Penang. Some pirates have been captured. Two, both former Siamese policemen, recently were sentenced to three years prison terms.

Less fortunate than Penang authorities are those of Perlis, whose two lone police detachments at Kangar and Kuala Perlis are equipped with motor-launches and armed only with light machine guns.

SEYMOUR

Nanking, June 16. Sir Horace Seymour, who has been British Ambassador to China since February 10, 1945, left last night aboard a destroyer en route to England via Hong Kong. His successor, Sir Ralph Stevenson, is expected to arrive here by the end of July.—Associated Press.

650 MPH MAY BE JET LIMIT

London, June 16. The impetus given by the war to the development of jet propulsion for aircraft is maintaining a momentum that bids fair to keep British designs well in the forefront.

Latest results are startling. It is now possible to build a twin-engine high-speed aircraft which has, effectively, 20,000 horse-power. Expressed differently, the thrust developed by the jet units at full bore and full aircraft speed—something over 600 m.p.h.—is 8,000 lb. each. This is twice the output given by the units used on the 600 m.p.h. record-breaking Gloster Meteor.

Indeed, the focus of attention by scientists nowadays is not on power output so much as on duration and the strength of the airframe structure.

Compared with a fuel consumption by the conventional super-charged engine of about half a pint of petrol per hour for every horse-power, a jet unit burns nearly one pint of its heavier fuel. This makes tankage a problem of some magnitude.

Shock Waves

On the question of airframe and wing design, the threshold of an exciting and dangerous region has now been reached. When the speed of sound is approached, air builds up a shockwave, which cannot be easily simulated in a test tunnel. Few pilots have survived such shockwaves, which alter the effect of controls. Those that have, say aircraft completely disintegrate.

These factors may set the limit to sheer speed. It is calculated that something in the neighbourhood of 650 m.p.h. is approaching the maximum allowable by present known factors—not of power, but of control and aerofoil structure.

Meantime, as a practical application of jet-propelled commercial aircraft, designers are setting themselves a target of a plane that will carry mail at 600 m.p.h. and cover 2,500 miles between landings.

DAKOTAS AS GLIDERS

Manila, June 16. The use of C-47 gliders minus their engines, as gliders to be towed by C-48s, designed to carry double cargo, is scheduled for a test on Monday by the 403rd Troop Carrier Group in a preliminary non-stop haul of the sky-train to Tokyo later in the week.

The removal of the engines from the C-47s will increase the 5,000 pound cargo to 13,000 pounds. If successful, the sky-train tests are expected to have wide military and civil aviation applications. The C-47 type of ship is the largest ever to be used as a glider but it was found to reduce the speed of the towing plane by only 20 miles an hour.—Associated Press.

Trieste Police Stand By

Trieste, June 16. The police stood by throughout Trieste today after information had been received that pro-Yugoslav groups were planning attacks on various political party headquarters, excluding Communists.

One such group of about 60 wrecked two cafes where pro-Italian political groups meet. Stones were thrown at the cafe windows by the wreckers, who subsequently forced an entry and smashed up furniture, glassware and fixtures.

Two of the group were arrested after the police had dispersed the crowd by firing in the air.

Another group of about 100, who were concentrating outside the offices of the Action Party, were dispersed by the police before any damage was done.

Police patrols have now been reinforced and a strict watch is being maintained on the Slovene-Communist cultural centre.—Reuter.

THOUSANDS VANISHED

Singapore, June 16. Singapore's Chinese community has established a special sub-committee to inquire into the mystery of what happened to thousands of Chinese who disappeared here during the Japanese occupation.

The committee is empowered to collect facts and submit them to War Crimes investigators. It was set up after a public meeting of Singapore Chinese sponsored by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce.

Dr. Wu Pan-shing, Chinese Consul-General in Malaya, told the meeting that it was necessary for Chinese to report fully not only on atrocities committed by the Japanese but by anyone else if the culprits were to be brought to justice.—Associated Press.

POST OFFICE NOTICES

MAIL NOTICE

Outward Mails

MONDAY, 17th JUNE
Macao and Tainshan (Kwong Sai) 11.00 a.m.
Haiphong (Mabate) noon.
Airmail for London, Calcutta, Durban, Cairo, Rangoon, Singapore, Sydney and Auckland (By Air) (Reg.) 1.45 p.m., (Ord.) 2.00 p.m.

TUESDAY, 18th JUNE
Macao and Tainshan (Kwong Sai) 11.00 a.m.
Australia via Sydney (Kafritan) (Parcels) 9.30 a.m., (Reg.) 9.45 a.m., (Ord.) 10.00 a.m.
Airmail for Canton and Shanghai (C.N.A.C. Plane) (Reg.) 10.45 a.m., (Ord.) 11.00 a.m.
Saigon (Helikon) noon.
Manila, P.I. (Tjibadak) 2.00 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 19th JUNE
Canton (Patashan) 9.00 a.m.
Haiphong (Promise) 10.00 a.m.
Canada, U.S.A., Central and South America via Vancouver, B.C. (Samdant) (Parcels) 9.30 a.m., (Reg.) 9.45 a.m., (Ord.) 10.00 a.m.

THURSDAY, 20th JUNE
Macao and Tainshan (Kwong Sai) 11.00 a.m.
Airmail for London, Calcutta, Bangkok and Saigon (By Air) (Reg.) 1.45 p.m., (Ord.) 2.00 p.m.

FRIDAY, 21st JUNE
Shanghai (Mindoro) 10.00 a.m.
Haiphong (Agnes) 10.00 a.m.
Manila, U.S.A., Central and South America and Canada via Seattle (Donald Macleay) (Parcels) 9.30 a.m., (Reg.) 9.45 a.m., (Ord.) 10.00 a.m.

SATURDAY, 22nd JUNE
Macao and Tainshan (Kwong Sai) 11.00 a.m.
Airmail for London, Calcutta, Durban, Cairo, Rangoon, Singapore, Sydney and Auckland (By Air) (Reg.) 1.45 p.m., (Ord.) 2.00 p.m.

SUNDAY, 23rd JUNE
Canton (Kwong Tung) 4.00 p.m.

MONDAY, 24th JUNE
Macao and Tainshan (Kwong Sai) 11.00 a.m.

TUESDAY, 25th JUNE
Macao and Tainshan (Kwong Sai) 11.00 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, 26th JUNE
Macao and Tainshan (Kwong Sai) 11.00 a.m.

THURSDAY, 27th JUNE
Macao and Tainshan (Kwong Sai) 11.00 a.m.

FRIDAY, 28th JUNE
Macao and Tainshan (Kwong Sai) 11.00 a.m.

SATURDAY, 29th JUNE
Macao and Tainshan (Kwong Sai) 11.00 a.m.

SUNDAY, 30th JUNE
Macao and Tainshan (Kwong Sai) 11.00 a.m.

MONDAY, 1st JULY
Macao and Tainshan (Kwong Sai) 11.00 a.m.

TUESDAY, 2nd JULY
Macao and Tainshan (Kwong Sai) 11.00 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, 3rd JULY
Macao and Tainshan (Kwong Sai) 11.00 a.m.

THURSDAY, 4th JULY
Macao and Tainshan (Kwong Sai) 11.00 a.m.

HOW TO GROW STRING BEANS, IN ONE EASY LESSON

"NO WOMEN"

Aboard U.S.S. Appalachian, June 16.
The 169 writers on this press ship bound for Bikini can send no frivolous personal messages home. This was because of the heavily loaded transmission facilities.
One barred message read: "Now two days at sea still love you this expedition has 42,000 men. No women."—Associated Press.

Brought The House Down

Shanghai, June 16. The bleachers at a major league ball-game have nothing on Shanghai's movie-going public.

The audience at Shanghai's Strand Theatre didn't like "Burlesque on Carmen," a re-issue of one of Charlie Chaplin's old films. Halfway through the first performance, responding to hisses, cat-calls and demands for money back, an enterprising young Chinese put his hat on and went to the back of the movie-hall. There he took his hat off and covered the opening through which the picture was being projected.

Estimated damage: CN\$10,000,000 (US \$5,000,000) worth of furniture and theatre fixtures, including six reels of colour film and 200 sets of carphones.

Having expressed its disapproval of Charlie Chaplin, the audience streamed out and gathered in force on a nearby Nanking Road corner. Police and garrison detachments were called.

Four shots were fired into the air. More than 30 men "believed to be soldiers and officers in civilian clothing" were arrested.

Earlier, the audience's lack of appreciation and an anonymous, threatening letter to the management had cut short the local showing of the film version of Shakespeare's "Henry V."—Associated Press.

Shanghai and Hong Kong were the main ports of entry for U.N.R.R.A. relief and rehabilitation materials to China during the past seven months.

J. Franklin Ray, Jr., acting director of U.N.R.R.A.'s China office said that 129 vessels brought 512,186 tons of materials to this country, of which 75 per cent was food supplies.

Shanghai received 108 of the ships carrying 434,007 tons of cargo and 15 vessels with 51,132 tons stopped at Hong Kong.—Associated Press.

R.A.F. HELPED SINGAPORE

Singapore, June 16. Air-Marshal Sir George Pirie, Allied Air Commander-in-Chief, South-east Asia, said at the Victory exhibition here today that the Royal Air Force hoped to help civil aviation in Singapore to get on its feet again by the provision of navigational and other aids.

Suitable types of aircraft not now available should arrive towards the end of the year.—Reuter.

Hoover Lashes Out At World Communism

Rio de Janeiro, June 16. Ex-president Herbert Hoover, President Truman's food ambassador made an unexpected attack on the Communist parties of the world in a press conference in Rio de Janeiro today.

"They are trying to break down the provision of food for hungry people and thus produce chaos where they can fish in troubled waters," he said, "if this is now the case it would appear time for Moscow to establish a new party—line in the press of the world."

He made the statement on the eve of his departure for Brazil, where he has been attacked in the Communist press as "the ambassador of Wall Street, coming to take bread from the Brazilian people."

Mr. Hoover said he had visited the Communist press and found it "a very interesting study."

"Among these people, there are millions of Communists who are not interested in the world, but only in their own selfish interests," he said.

"We are fighting Communism," he said.

(Contributed by the Agricultural Department)
The string bean or "tau kok" is a warm season, climbing plant. The variety to grow at the present time is the white string bean, called in Chinese "pat yuet tau kok". The bean should not be transplanted so we shall not supply you with young plants. Seeds for planting can be purchased from any seed dealer. They cost about twenty cents a tael (Chinese ounce). This amount should produce within two months enough beans for five persons on ten to fifteen occasions.

The beans of string beans contain protein of nutritive value and supplement in a very effective manner the protein deficiency of polished rice. They are also a good source of vitamin B, which prevents beriberi, and are therefore a useful addition to one's diet.

The seeds may be planted in the ground, pot or box. The soil needs no special preparation but if two table-spoonfuls of powdered lime are mixed with the earth contained in an ordinary twelve inch flowerpot, it will work wonders. Before planting the seeds be sure to see that the soil is just damp or moist. Soggy soil might cause your beans to rot. Dig, with a short stick, a hole one inch in diameter and one inch deep and into this place three string bean seeds after which cover lightly with earth. With a twelve inch pot dig two inches from the edge, three holes to form a triangle and into each place three seeds. After this except for keeping the soil moist no other treatment will be necessary for ten to fourteen days. If the climate is warm and damp the young bean plants will be over two inches high after three days and showing two true leaves.

At the end of ten days pull out the weakest plants, leaving two of the strongest ones every ten inches or so away. In every twelve inch pot you may have from four to six strong plants. When the plants are still under six inches high some form of support must be arranged for them. The best supports are thin bamboo or branches six feet long—if you have them. Stick in one about six inches away from the growing plants, and incline it at an angle of sixty degrees, that is, let it slope to the right. The reason for this is to allow the growing bean to hang away from and not touch the leave or bamboo. The leaves of a string bean plant are natural bridges for worms that love to bore holes and eat your growing bean. From fifty to sixty days after seed planting the beans are ready to be eaten.

Pick The Leaves
If your soil is very rich and each of your bean plant has large, dark green leaves, you may pick some of the leaves from plants that are already three feet high at least. The correct way is to pinch away the two side leaves from every group of three, leaving undisturbed the middle leaf. Do not take away more than six leaves from any single plant at any one picking. Pick every ten days. The leaves are nourishing and make excellent soup. If you take away too many leaves you will have few beans, and there will also be few beans if you allow too many dark green leaves to remain on the plant.

Bean plants do not like an acid soil and as most Hongkong soils are acid, the lime you have already mixed with the earth will improve your crop. Bean plants are also very fond of phosphorous and potash, and just a little nitrogen. You can supply phosphorous by using bone-dust from toothbrush and button factories, or made it yourself at home by burning used soap-bones. When bone is burnt it first becomes black and later turns a greyish white when it can be taken out and easily crushed.

Three table-spoonfuls of the powder to a pot is not too much. Spread it evenly on the soil surface and scratch it under with your weeding rake. To supply potash use wood-ashes from your kitchen and apply half a cigarette tin to a pot in the same manner as the bone powder.

Nitrogen
Nitrogen can be supplied in any one of the following forms you find most convenient and economical.

Shortly after important German industrialists met secretly at Strasbourg in August 1944, Albert Speer, the Nazi Minister for Armaments, cancelled the planned destruction measures and substituted an immobilisation policy—the burial of important pieces of machinery.

Hitler consented to that decree only under pressure but six months later he ordered a scorched earth policy again.

Within ten days after being pressed by industrialists he gave way again and reintroduced the immobilisation order.

Another conference of industrialists at Basle ordered 652 economic leaders and technicians to seek work in neutral countries and to prepare for the rehabilitation of the Reich.

At all countries and always have done so; there has obviously been no use for political purposes, nor intent to make such use.—Associated Press.

Hitler Order

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Hitler Order

Shortly after important German industrialists met secretly at Strasbourg in August 1944, Albert Speer, the Nazi Minister for Armaments, cancelled the planned destruction measures and substituted an immobilisation policy—the burial of important pieces of machinery.

Hitler consented to that decree only under pressure but six months later he ordered a scorched earth policy again.

Within ten days after being pressed by industrialists he gave way again and reintroduced the immobilisation order.

Another conference of industrialists at Basle ordered 652 economic leaders and technicians to seek work in neutral countries and to prepare for the rehabilitation of the Reich.

SINGAPORE RIOTS

Singapore, June 16. The death toll in Singapore's Hindu-Muslim riots has risen to three.
Muslims retaliated for Friday night's anti-Muslim incidents by stabbing a Hindu automobile driver in front of a Muslim mosque.
Earlier, Muslim shops were closed when the rumour spread that they would be attacked. Stones were thrown at one Muslim shop.—Associated Press.

ARMY PLANE CRASH

Tokyo, June 16. The U.S. Army Pacific Air Command here today announced the loss of a B-29 off the Guam coast on June 11 and said that all 12 crewmen aboard are believed to have been killed instantly.

The announcement said eyewitnesses reported that the plane lost altitude shortly after leaving North Field, Guam, on a routine morning photographic mission.

It hit the water approximately 1 1/2 miles from shore and sank at once. The crewmen were members of the 3rd Reconnaissance Squadron of the 20th Air Force.

A board of Air Force officers is investigating the cause of the crash.—Associated Press.

Budapest, June 16. A 1,000,000,000-Pengo note was issued today as Hungary's inflation reached new and fantastic levels. If this note had been in existence before the war it would have been roughly about U.S.\$206,000,000,000. At present, it is worth about 35 cents.—Associated Press.

UNO Control Of The Ruhr?

London, June 16. UNO control of the Ruhr is suggested in a report published today by the International Committee for the study of European Questions. It must be frankly realised, states the report, that the potential danger of the German industry may remain and may compete in the future to a large extent with the export trade of the former Allied countries.

The average man's assumption might be shattered by bombs and shells "is based chiefly on error with regard to the effects of Allied strategic bombing."

A quotation from the report of the United States Senate Military Affairs Committee is given, stating that indications are still appearing that "many of the major war industries are intact, and, given a period for repair and rehabilitation, could readily attain and surpass their previous war production level."

All the great iron and steel furnaces of Germany are ready for operation, or with minor repairs could soon be working and only 15 or 120 big Ruhr coal mines were badly damaged. All were now working again.

Krupps combine was operating at 60 per cent capacity on the Victory-in-Europe-Day and could resume full production in a few months. All the Farben plants except those for fuel hydrogenation remained relatively untouched and there were stores of 4,000,000 tons of machine tools when the war ended.

Surveying the present state of German industry the report reveals that the last efforts of dying Hitlerism aimed at saving the future of Germany's industry by cancelling the scorched earth policy.

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Hitler Order

Plot To Flood Europe With Forged Notes

London, June 16. An international gang of criminals, with branches in every country in Europe, ready to undertake anything from murder to larceny, is planning to flood the Continent with forged banknotes.

The existence of this gang was revealed by Inspector Philip Burney, Scotland Yard, while investigating the source of forged £100 bonds smuggled into Britain from France. His discovery is confirmed by officers of the Surete—French equivalent of Scotland Yard—who were also investigating the forgeries.

The gang also had a scheme, planned on a vast scale, for smuggling gold bullion from one European country to another. The leaders are men who worked with underground movements in occupied countries during the war.

At that time they took part in sabotage and looting, but even then were planning their future coups. Among the loot they acquired were machines used for printing currencies of various Governments. These were carefully hidden so that they could be recovered, and used, when hostilities ended.

Banknotes printed on these presses can be distinguished from genuine notes, only under expert examination.

But besides forgers, the gang includes safe-breakers, and men who specialise in thefts of jewels, furs and objects of art—all ready to obey without question the orders of their leaders.

Lessons learned during the underground campaigns are being applied by the gang. Coups are planned months in advance in the most minute detail. Nothing is left to chance.

Anglo-U.S. Talks

Inspector Burney has made a full report of all that he discovered, and it has been studied by high officials of the Home Office and of Scotland Yard. As a result, Mr. Chuter Ede, the Home Secretary, will probably call a conference of European police chiefs.

First step will probably be a series of talks between Mr. Chuter Ede and the U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation. Those will be followed by an invitation to M. de Blocourt, Director-General of the Dutch Police, to visit London again.

Together Mr. Ede and M. de Blocourt will plan the creation of an international C.I.D.—possibly with its headquarters at The Hague—which would have behind it the police forces of the world. First steps were taken when M. de Blocourt visited this country recently.

He has also seen the police chiefs in many European countries. They have no illusions about the magnitude of the task which faces them.

Polish Corps Takes A Solemn Oath

Rome, June 16. Members of the second Polish corps today took a solemn oath to continue the struggle for the freedom of Poland "regardless of conditions in which we shall have to live and act."

Throughout Italy, at Polish cemeteries and camps, the members of the corps—who this month begin their demobilization and transfer to Great Britain—held religious services.

Their declaration, signed by their commander, Lt. Gen. Wladislaw Anders, was bitter towards what it termed "the Soviet occupation of Poland" and tinged with disappointment at present allied treatment of the corps, which, it said, "was not in accordance with the spirit of alliance and friendship."

"By decision of the Allies, with whom we fought side by side for the common cause of freedom," the declaration said, "the Polish forces are to be demobilized when the Polish nation is mobilized. This comes at a time when the Polish nation is not yet free. The whole world knows that Poland remains under the heaviest Soviet occupation."

"As soldiers of the sovereign Polish Republic, we vow today before God, our military banners and the graves of our comrades that we shall continue our struggle for the liberty of Poland, regardless of conditions in which we shall have to live and act."—Associated Press.

Her attorney introduced the letter wherein Slaton wrote "I am in love with two people simultaneously and for different reasons, and I cannot quite stand the thought of doing without either of you."

He proposed that his wife come to China, divorce him and resume her maiden name. He said the Chinese girl, then at Hong Kong, had consented to marry him, provided her father consented.—Associated Press.

LOVED LOCAL "LOVELY"

Los Angeles, June 16. Leonard Clyde Slaton, at present in China, loved his wife but also loved a Chinese girl whom he called the "most, fabulous character I have ever met."

"Mrs. Dorothy Day Slaton, movie publicist, testified in obtaining a divorce.

Her attorney introduced the letter wherein Slaton wrote "I am in love with two people simultaneously and for different reasons, and I cannot quite stand the thought of doing without either of you."

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SHOWING
TO-DAY**KING'S** At 2.30; 5.10;
7.15 & 9.15 p.m.


IT DARES TO STRIP BARE A WOMAN'S MIND!

G.C.F. presents
JAMES MASON ANN TODD
The Seventh Veil
with HUGH McDERMOTT, HERBERT LOM, David Home
Yvonne Owen John Slater Manning Whaley — ALBERT LIEVEN

The Magnificent Music of THE LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

A Sydney Box-Office Production: Released by Eagle Lion
ALSO LATEST GAUMONT BRITISH NEWSREEL


CENTRAL THEATRE
Showing To-day at 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 P.M.



Answered at Last on the Screen!

WALT DISNEY'S FULL-LENGTH SENSATION
VICTORY THROUGH AIR POWER
in TECHNICOLOR
A Story of the World's Greatest Air Battle
MAJOR DE SEVERSKY
Directed by John Ford

SHOWING
TO-DAY**QUEEN** AT 2.30, 5.15,
7.15 & 9.15 P.M.


CHARLES BOYER • RITA HAYWORTH
★ GINGER ROGERS • HENRY FONDA ★
★ CHARLES LAUGHTON ★
★ EDWARD G. ROBINSON ★
★ PAUL ROBESON • ETHEL WATERS ★
★ 'ROCHESTER' ★
NEVER SO MANY STARS!
NEVER, ANYWHERE, A PICTURE LIKE IT!

TALES OF MANHATTAN
Directed by Julien Duvivier
Produced by Burt Moros and S. P. Eagle

NEXT CHANGE
TYRONE POWER in
"BLOOD AND SAND"
IN TECHNICOLOR WITH LINDA DARNELL
A 20th CENTURY-FOX PICTURE**ALHAMBRA** NOW PLAYING
AT 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.20 P.M.


NIGHT PLANE FROM CHUNGKING
STARRING ROBERT PRESTON ELLEN DREW
A Paramount Picture

4 SHOWS DAILY
CATHAY At 2.30, 5.15,
7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

It's Fun To Laugh! Forget Your Cares!



Star LAUREL & HARDY
Oliver HARDY
NOTHING BUT TROUBLE
A.M.G.M. PICTURE
To-morrow "TARZAN'S TREASURE"

Mihailovich Retracts Previous Admission

DEATH OF PRINCESS

London, June 16.
An inquest will be held next Friday on Princess Nadia de Braganca who, on Thursday, fell from a third story window of a London hospital and was instantly killed.
The Princess, who was 30, is alleged to be the granddaughter of the late King of Portugal.—Reuter.

PLANES WITH SPEED OF SOUND

London, June 16.
Air Commodore Frank Whittle predicted today that using present knowledge aviation experts soon will produce planes capable of flying at the speed of sound.
Whittle, jet propulsion pioneer and now technical adviser to the British controller of aircraft supplies, will leave tomorrow for an American lecture tour.
Declaring Britain "still leads on the engine side of jet development," Commodore Whittle said he hoped to be able to examine in America "the machine with which they are going to try to break the record." The world's land plane speed record of 606 average miles per hour was set last year by a British jet plane flying a Gloster Meteor jet plane.—Associated Press.

Sweetheart Bill Passed

Washington, June 16.
The "Foreign Sweetheart" Bill passed the Senate yesterday and goes to the House. The measure is designed to facilitate the admission into the United States of fiancées or fiancés of members of the United States Armed Forces.
It would permit them to enter this country until July 1, 1947, for a period of three months as non-immigrant temporary visitors in order to marry the citizens to whom they are betrothed. After the marriage, they are eligible to remain here permanently. The bill does not apply to persons subject to exclusion under the immigration laws.—Associated Press.

N.Y.-VIENNA AIR ROUTE

New York, June 16.
Direct commercial air service between New York, Brussels, Prague and Vienna was inaugurated today with the departure at 1620 G.M.T. of the Pan-American Airways clipper "Courier." The clipper is due at Heath Row at 1215 G.M.T. Sunday, and is expected to make the 4,240 mile journey in Vienna in 16 hours 16 minutes.—Associated Press.

Sofia, June 16.
The trial of 16 Bulgarian Agrarian Opposition leaders has been adjourned until June 28, it was announced today.—Reuter.

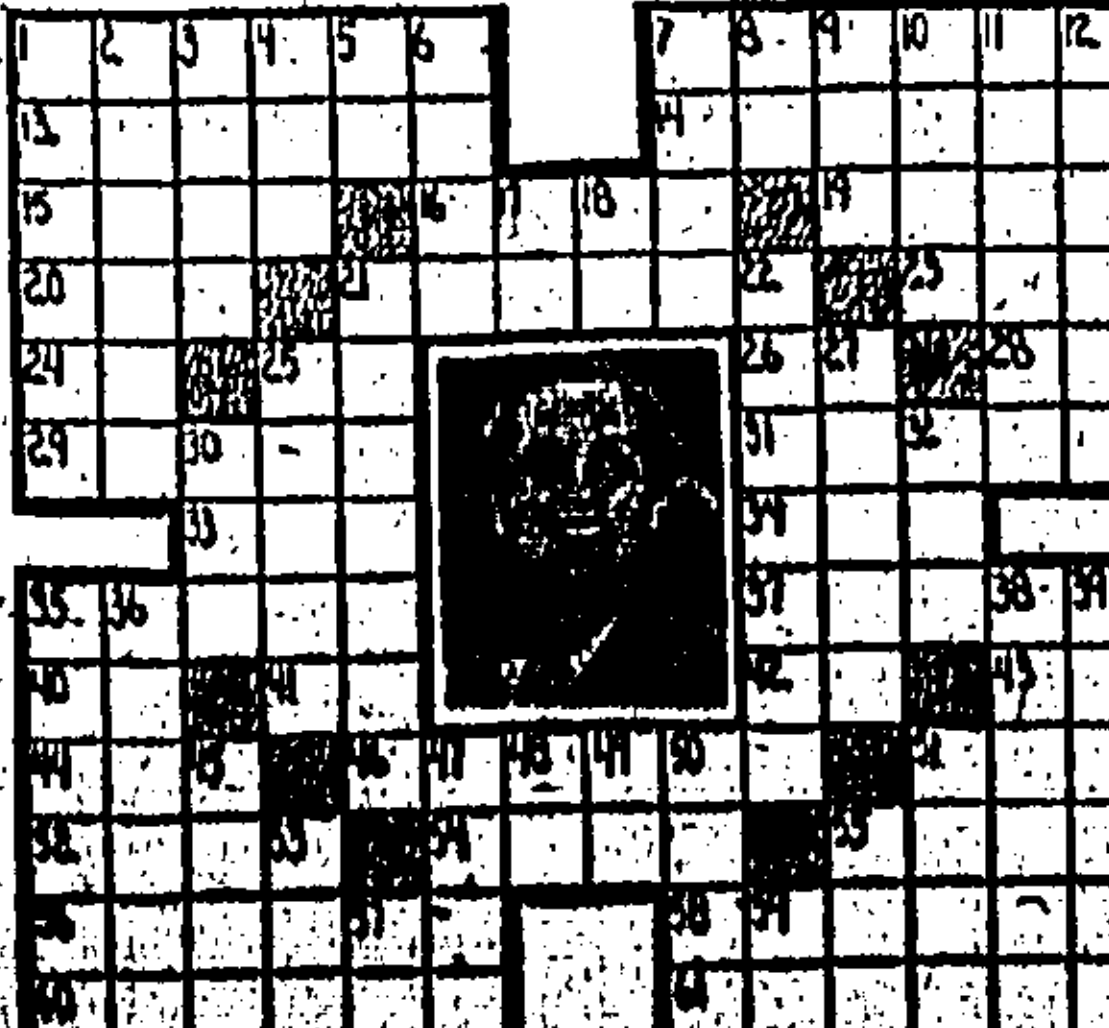
A QUIZ-CROSS WORD

In White House

HORIZONTAL 3 Preposition
1 Pictured
4 Swab
5 White
6 Tidy
7 Her — is
8 Any
9 Tilt
10 Foot part
11 Total
12 Sleep
13 Carresses
14 She comes from
15 Lays away
16 Mixed type
17 Greek letter
18 Meals
19 Ament
20 Sailing vessel
21 Titled
22 Consumed
23 The ones here
24 Tent
25 Sun god
26 Unit, (ab.)
27 Coward
28 Boyline
29 Lamb
30 Elder
31 Negative word
32 Notion
33 House part
34 Affection
35 Injury
36 Number
37 Tangles
38 Tensions
39 Trades
40 Not whole

A new idea in crosswords appears here. It includes a quiz as to the identity of the person in the frame, and the answer is an integral feature of the puzzle.

was formerly 45 Plateau
47 Sea eagles
25 Loud
27 Morning
30 Mineral rock
32 Greeted
33 Traces
34 Steel
38 Former U.S. president
39 Make longer
48 Negative
49 Butterfly
50 Hebrew measure
51 Star
53 Ventilate
55 Lower limb
57 Olfum (ab.)
59 French article



Belgrade, June 16.
General Draja Mihailovich, in the continuation of his trial here today refuted his previous admission and denied collaborating with the Germans.

He said "I never collaborated with the enemy. Collaboration means an agreement with the enemy. That was never made."

Mihailovich said he asked for contact with Soviet troops on the eve of the war's end and previously in 1944.

"I wanted mediation by the Red Army," he declared.
Defence questioning brought out that Mihailovich had ordered the execution of several persons for work with the Gestapo and occupation troops.

Mihailovich said the Germans arrested his wife and children and held his wife a year and a half in prison.

Questioned if the Germans put a price on his head Mihailovich answered "Yes. A reward for me was advertised every time a price was put on Marshal Tito's head. The reward was low at first but increased. It was highest in 1943."

The Germans, he added, never took the price off his head.

The court discussed a defence request to call American aviators as witnesses for Mihailovich, whose comment was "In principle I disagree."

Not Serious

The proposal precipitated an argument between the defence and the prosecution whether the refutation by Mihailovich of his Friday's admission of collaboration changed the situation.

"Today's denial could not be taken seriously," said the prosecutor.

"We have documents in his own handwriting. His previous admission was not even necessary."

The defence pointed out that Friday's admission, made in the last hour of the court's seven-hour sitting, was made at "a time of physical exhaustion. Today's refutation was made at 9 a.m., at a moment of quiet and calm."—Associated Press.

Foreigners Not Needed

Belgrade, June 16.
The court trying general Draja Mihailovich on charges of treason and collaboration with the enemy formally refused permission for rescued allied airmen to give evidence on behalf of the ex-Yugoslav war minister and Chetnik chief.

The decision surprised nobody.
"We have many documents witnesses from our own country and witnesses are not needed from foreign lands," the president of the court stated.

"Men who were a short time in Yugoslavia would not be as valuable witnesses as those who knew the situation thoroughly."—Associated Press.

LITTLE NAPOLEON DEAD

New Orleans, June 16.
General Jorge Ubico, former president of Guatemala and known as the "Little Napoleon of the tropics," died here today in exile. He was 68.

He was president of Guatemala for 13 years and came to New Orleans when revolution threatened his country in October 1944.—Associated Press.

London Takes Off Gala Dress

London, June 16.
When Big Ben strikes 12 tonight, London switches off her Victory lights and begins to strip her gala dress.

All the week since last Saturday's Victory parade, tremendous crowds have crowded into the capital to view the much-decorated processional route and to watch the multi-colored floodlighting of the principal buildings and squares.

The favourite night spot has been St. James' Park with its ambitious show of coloured lights and illuminated gondoliers on the lake and crowds have moved on towards Buckingham Palace and about for the King and Queen.

Almost every evening, the Royal family has been on the Palace balcony to acknowledge the cheering crowds and last night so dense was the mass of Victory sight-seers that special police squads had to be drafted to the West End and Palace surroundings to marshal the crowds and divert traffic from packed roads.

The London Passenger Transport Board today estimated that by tonight's end of the Victory week celebrations, the number of passengers carried on underground railways and omnibuses and tramway routes would be ninety million—an average of over twelve and a half million daily.—Reuter.

LEE THEATRE

DOUBLE ACADEMY
AWARD PROGRAM!THE BEST of the
"BEST TEN"
of its yearHUMPHREY BOGART
INGRID BERGMAN
PAUL HENREID
in**"CASABLANCA"**ALSO
ACADEMY AWARD
SHORTS**HITLER LIVES?**WARNER BROS. HIT!
Watch for the opening
date!

Stassen Criticises U.S. Communists

Des Moines, June 16.
Harold Stassen, former Governor of Minnesota and prominently mentioned for the Republican presidential nomination in 1948, today slashed at the activities of "Communists within this country and extreme reactionaries."

He told the first National Convention of American Veterans' Committee to give attention to strengthening the United Nations and the use of menial convention procedures in the United Nations Charter.

He urged the control of atomic energy at world level, advised the maintenance of friendly relations between the peoples of the world and also the development of policies within each nation to contribute to economic, social and cultural advances of the peoples of the world as a whole.—Associated Press.

U.S. Military Aid To P.I.

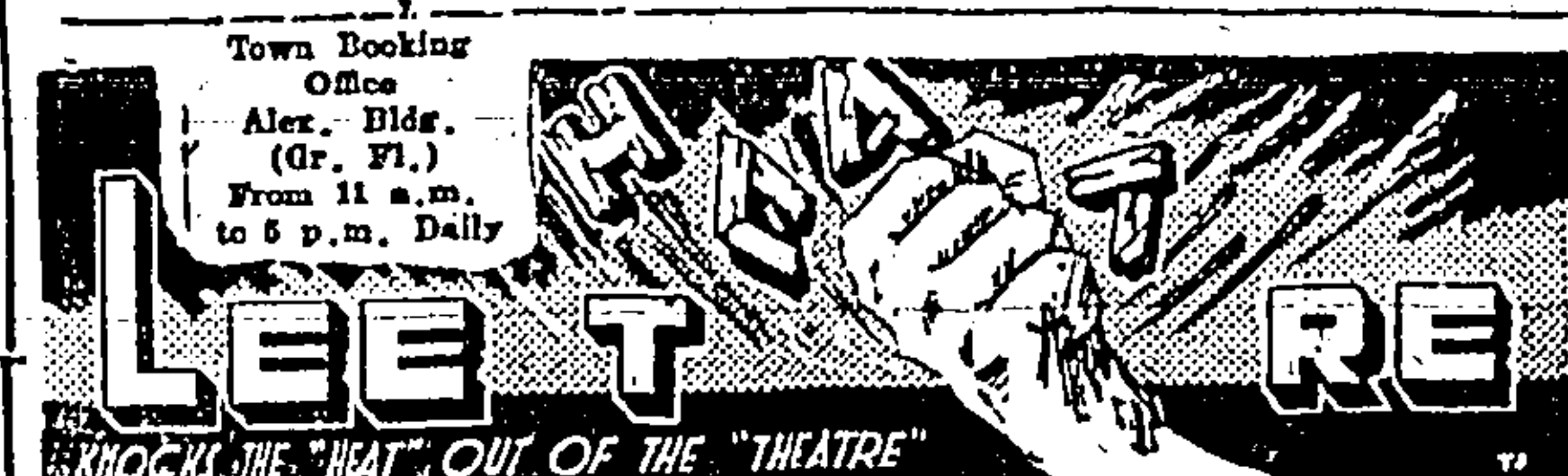
Washington, June 16.
Both Houses of Congress have passed the Bill to provide military assistance to the Philippines.

The House of Representatives made two minor amendments but Chairman Sol Bloom, of the Foreign Affairs Committee, said he expected prompt Senate agreement.

The Bill provides for instruction to Philippine military and naval personnel by American officers and the transfer to the Philippines of certain United States arms and equipment.

Philippine Resident Commissioner Brig. Carlos Romulo and Bloom called it "vital" in maintaining peace in the west Pacific.—Associated Press.

Paris, June 16.
Six hundred French children are scheduled to leave Paris tonight for Denmark, where they will be entertained by Danish families.—Reuter.



LEE T. RE
COMMENCING TOMORROW
PHIL HARRIS, ROCHESTER, LESLIE BROOKS
IN
"I LOVE A BANDELEADER"

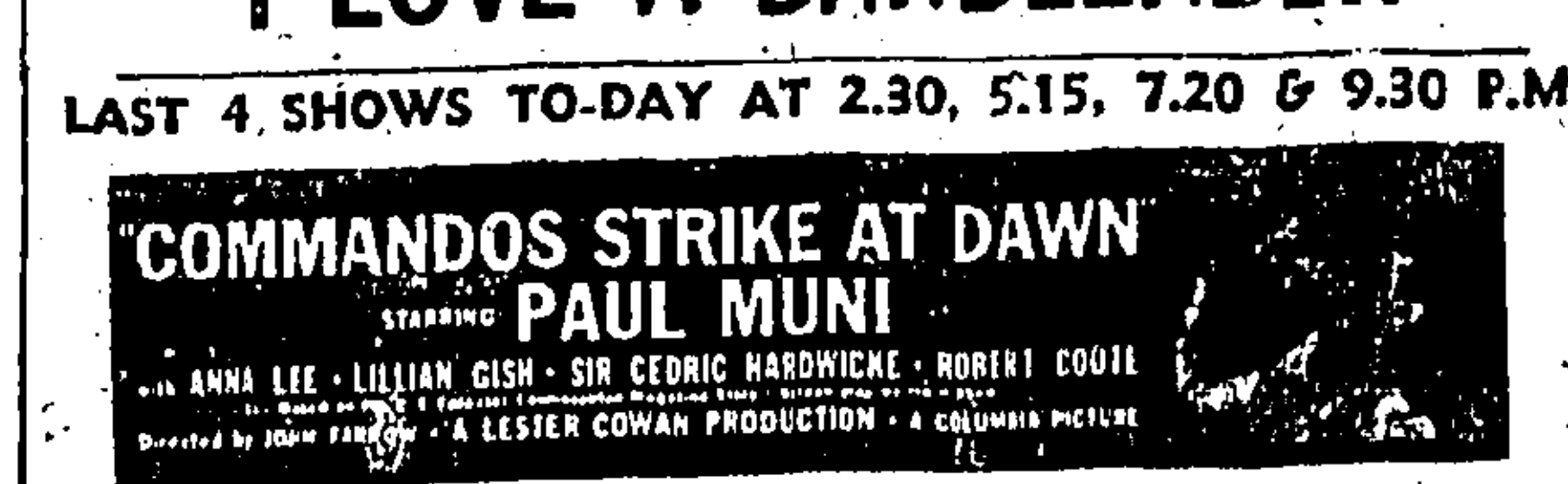
COMMENCING TOMORROW

PHIL HARRIS, ROCHESTER, LESLIE BROOKS

IN

"I LOVE A BANDELEADER"

LAST 4 SHOWS TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M.

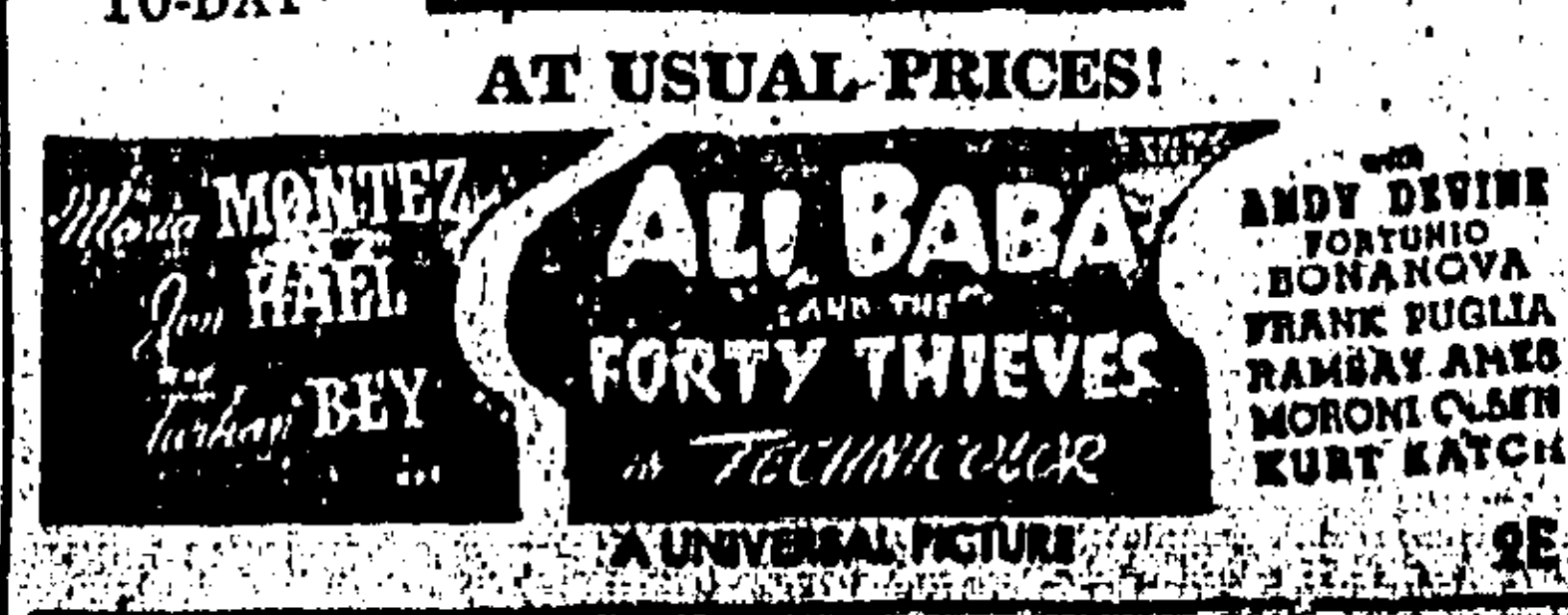


COMMANDOS STRIKE AT DAWN
STARRING PAUL MUNI
with ANNA LEE, LILLIAN GISH, SIR CEDRIC HARDWICKE, ROBERT COOTE
Directed by JOHN HODGINS • A LESTER COWAN PRODUCTION • A COLUMBIA PICTURE

SHOWING
TO-DAY**GRAND**At 2.30-5.15
7.30-9.30 p.m.

DON AMECHE DANA ANDREWS WILLIAM EYTHE

in the story of the Sea Battles in Mid-Way Islands!

"WING AND A PRAYER"NEXT CHANGE **"ALL THAT MONEY CAN BUY"**SHOWING **MAJESTIC** At 2.30, 5.20,
TO-DAY 7.20 & 9.20 p.m.


AT USUAL PRICES!
MONTY MONTEZ
JAN HART
KATHY BEY
ALL BABA
FORTY THIEVES
ANDY DEVINE
FORTUNIO
BONANGVA
FRANK PUGLIA
RAMSAY ARMS
MORON CASEY
KURT KATCH
A UNIVERSAL PICTURE

Recovery On Stock Market

New York, June 16. Strength of rail stocks, which touched the highest level in 15 years, highlighted the general recovery of this week's market. Buoyed by hopes of a substantial jump in car loadings, the carriers were ahead of the other groups throughout most of the week. Even when they had to contend with considerable profit taking which caused some drops the past months in other stocks, the transportation section remained somewhat different.

Rail issues advanced in the bond market this week in the fastest trade in more than a month.

The demand was sparked by three decisions of the supreme court in which reorganization plans of the Baltimore and Ohio and the Denver and Rio Grande and Frisco roads were upheld.

Industrial and utility bonds either held around the current high levels or inched forward a little more. United States government bonds renewed strength. Latin American loans, on the upgrade a good part of the year, lost some ground.—Associated Press.

Production Of Copper Resuming

New York, June 16.

Copper production was expected to resume next week following settlement of the five months strike of smelters of the American Smelting and Refining company.

Louis Cates, president of the Phelps Dodge Corporation, said an agreement had been reached but added the signing of contracts had been halted by union leaders until a settlement had been reached with employees at two refineries.

Meanwhile the Metals Reserve company continued to dip into the government stockpile. Lead consumers also looked for some relief through the end-

LOAN INVITE TO RUSSIA

Washington, June 16. On the eve of his departure for the Paris meeting, Mr. James Byrnes, United States Secretary of State, sent a new note to the Soviet Union, renewing the United States Government invitation to Russia to enter into negotiations for a \$1,000,000,000 loan, it was learnt at the State Department tonight.

Mr. Byrnes is understood to have asked that a final settlement of lend-lease and reverse lease-lend accounts should also be discussed.—Reuter.

No Ration Need In America

Washington, June 16.

Americans need not return to rationing to save the hungry peoples of the world, in the opinion of the Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Clinton Anderson.

In a broadcast tonight, he agreed with Sir John Boyd Orr, director-general of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, that famine could be prevented if the major producing countries continue war-time controls.

The United States, he said was developing a "simpler form of rationing near the source," by rationing wheat and other short supplies to manufacturers.

American crop forecasts were good, said Mr. Anderson, but even so he foresaw short supplies of bread, grains, meats and fats in 1947.

"The world food situation will remain critical at least until 1947 harvest, and it will be years after that before normal food production is restored," he added.—Associated Press.

Winnipeg, June 15.

Rye:—July \$2.92 bid; October \$2.54 bid; December \$2.43 bid.—Associated Press.

ing of the American smelting strikes.

Zinc leaders made little progress during the week.—Associated Press.

Maritime Strike Threat Lifted

Washington, June 16.

The shadow of a crippling maritime strike has been lifted from the nation's busy waterfronts. The big tie-up was cancelled exactly one minute before it was to begin. The agreement, which seven maritime unions hailed as a sweeping victory, heralded peace, at least temporarily, in the shipping industry for the first time since last July.

These main facts emerged from the settlement of the most complex and confusing big labour dispute in recent years.

(1) A powerful new alliance—the Committee for Maritime Unity, composed of seven unions claiming 214,000 members—sailed successfully through its first test under the joint leadership of Harry Bridges and Joseph Cyran as co-chairmen.

(2) By threatening a disastrous strike, it had won from the government and private ship operators, large wage increases and other concessions.

(3) Also, it served notice that the subject will come up again in September as Bridges agreed to the settlement only as far as September 30, and said his West Coast longshoremen will seek still higher pay then.

CIO radio operators and engineers also have contracts expiring in September 30. Meanwhile, AFL sailors who were not represented in the negotiations were seeking more pay in wage talks at San Francisco and New York.

Word received here from San Pedro, told of 5,000 seamen, waterfront workers at Los Angeles Long Beach harbour, who went out at midnight despite the announcement, declaring that it was too late to call a membership meeting for ratification.

The meeting was scheduled for Sunday afternoon. Other ports acted similarly, but ratification of the agreement is considered certain.

CIO dockworkers and seamen walked off their jobs, practically paralyzing the Pacific Coast's ports, pending the rank and file acceptance of rejection of the terms ending the threat to the national maritime strike.

A longshoremen union spokesman said about 22,000 dock workers along the coast had quit and it would probably take 48 hours for the seven unions members to vote on their leaders' agreement. The dock workers were not very enthusiastic because longshore-

men negotiators had virtually won their gains before the Washington Conference.—Associated Press.

Some Delay

New York, June 16.

Admiral strikers in New York voted today ratifying the settlement reached by union leaders last night. A union official said that some of the men intend to return to work later today.

It is clear that the time needed for the ratification of the agreement throughout the country will mean a substantial delay in the seamen and dockers returning to work at all ports.—Reuter.

HUNGER STRIKE IN CYPRUS

Nicosia, Cyprus, June 16.

Police guards were today rushed to Nicosia central prison when long term prisoners on hunger strike since Wednesday attacked their guards.

The hunger strike was started last Saturday by eight islanders serving sentences in prison and joined three days ago by 100 long-termers.

Today, it was reported that all inmates of the prison have threatened to go on a 24-hour hunger strike in sympathy with the 108 men who have already stopped eating.

The prisoners alleged that the principal medical officer has threatened them with forcible feeding.—Reuter.

MONTY CALLS ON ABDULLAH

Jerusalem, June 16.

Field Marshal Lord Montgomery yesterday flew to Amman, Transjordan, for a short talk with the new king, Abdullah, and an inspection of the famous British-trained Arab Legion.

He was expected to return to Jerusalem later for a meeting with the High Commissioner and the G.O.C., Major-General Barker.

Preparations for his departure from Palestine have been tentatively made for today.—Associated Press.

CANADA COULD MAKE THE THINGS

Ottawa, June 16.

Reconstruction Minister Howe said in the House of Commons today that "no one in Canada knows how the United States makes atomic bombs. No one has asked the United States for information. I am sure that if they did ask for it, the information would not be given unless it was thought Canada needed it which I do not think she does at the moment."

Howe told the members considering his bill to establish an atomic energy control board in Canada that he felt sure if Canada found it necessary she could make atomic bombs of her own.—Associated Press.

LIGHT TRADING IN GRAINS

Chicago, June 15.

Activity in grain futures was confined to four contracts of oats all of which sold at ceilings throughout the day.

Trading was lightest in the board of trade's history. Bid prices at the close were \$1.46½ for corn; \$1.35½ for barley and 88 for oats.—Associated Press.

U.S. COTTON

New York, June 15.

Mill buying and trade covering imparted a firm undertone in cotton futures.

Volume was light. Futures closed 40 to 80 cents a bale higher.

July 29.14, October 29.85, December 29.62-53, March 29.54, May 29.50, July 29.30, Spot 29.89. New Orleans, cotton futures closed 75 to 85 cents a bale higher. July 29.20, March 29.57, October 28.87, Spot closed \$1.00 a bale higher.—Associated Press.

Minneapolis, June 15.

Flax and flour were unchanged.—Associated Press.

London, June 16.

Generalissimo Stalin today received the Swedish envoy to the Soviet Union, the Moscow Radio said tonight. M. Lomax, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, was present at the interview.—Reuter.

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SAILINGS

S.S. WINGSANG to Shanghai 20th June
S.S. LOKSANG to Singapore and Penang 20th June

ARRIVALS

S.S. ESANG From Shanghai 16th June

IN PORT

S.S. LOKSANG Buoy B-3
S.S. SAMDART Buoy A-13
S.S. KWAI SANG Kowloon Dock
S.S. EMPIRE PERLIS Kowloon Dock
S.S. WINGSANG Custodian's Wharf

All the above subject to alteration without notice.

All intending Passengers are requested to register their names as far as possible in advance of the time at which they wish to leave.

Agents:

THE GLEN LINE LTD.

M.V. GLENOGLE—SAILING FOR UNITED KINGDOM, ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, and ROTTERDAM About 23rd June

Managing Agents

AUSTRALIA CHINA LINE

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SAILING TO AUSTRALIA.

"Priam" sails for Sydney on or about 24th June

VESSEL DUE

"Yunnan" from Australia 21st June.

For particulars apply to:

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents

Tel. 30317.

BRIDGE NOTES

"Please settle this argument," writes a Baltimore fan. "We missed a cold game on this hand and would like to know what the mistake was."

North, Dealer
Neither side vulnerable

B. J 9 7 4
H. A 7
D. K Q 8 3
C. Q 10 9

A. Q 10 6 5 2
H. A 7
D. J 9 5
C. A 7 6 3

B. K 5 3
H. 8 6 2
D. A 6 3
C. K 8 4 2

B. A
H. K Q J 10 9 4 3
D. 10 7 4
C. J 5

The bidding:

North East South West
Pass Pass 1H Pass
2NT Pass 3H Pass
Pass Pass

"North maintains his jump to two no-trump showed a maximum pass and that South's rebid of three hearts was a sign-off. South maintains that he didn't have much of an opening bid to begin with, and could hardly do more than rebid the hearts on the second round.

"South points out that he could have passed two no-trump if his hand were just a 'strategic' third-hand bid. The fact that he didn't pass therefore showed about as much strength as he actually held.

"Who is right?" Both are right to a considerable extent, but South must take the responsibility for missing the game. South's hand was worth a game bid opposite a maximum pass. A re-bid of only three hearts would put considerable strain on North, whereas a jump to four hearts would ease the burden.

North's decision to pass three hearts was a bit doubtful, perhaps, but South could have removed all doubt by bidding game by himself.

Question

Today you are Oswald Jacoby's partner and, with both sides vulnerable, you hold:

H. 8 4
D. J 9 5 3 1
C. Q 9 8

The bidding:

Schenker Jacoby: Major You
INT. DM. Pass (?)
What do you bid? (Answer tomorrow.)

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CHINA MAIL

HONG KONG, MONDAY, JUNE 17, 1946.

THE PLACE TO EAT
IS

Jimmy's Kitchen

Despite War, No New Drug-Addicts

London, June 16. Despite years of severe air attack, coupled with stringent rationing of food and drink, the British people did not turn to opium smoking and the use of narcotics as a means of forgetting their worries.

This is one of the main points which Major W. S. Coles, British representative on the United States Narcotics Commission, will make when he takes his seat at the inaugural meeting in the United States next month.

Two other points outlined by Major Coles, in an exclusive interview with Reuters, were that Britain is one of the countries least troubled with dope addicts. Known drug peddlars and drug-takers in Britain are decreasing, he said.

"We have wiped out the opium dens which were such a blot on pre-war London's poor class East End, and Society's playground in the West End."

"We have not completely eradicated opium smoking because the Chinese seaman who has time on his hands and knows where to get hold of a pipe and a supply of dope will always smoke it in a quiet corner."

"Nor have we succeeded in stopping Indian and Chinese seamen from smuggling raw or prepared opium rolls into the country—but we are keeping a strict watch on every port and seizing small consignments of opium before they are able to reach the Indian market to cause harm," he added.

The dope rings which flourished after World War I have been completely disintegrated under the hammer-blows of the police, whose anti-vice squads were particularly active in the 1920s. The latest official Government report on narcotics, relating to 1944, shows that of Britain's 50,000,000 inhabitants only 659 are known to be drug addicts. This figure compares with 620 in 1937 and 616 in 1936. The number of people proceeded against by the police for drug offences during 1944 was 294.

Not An Offence

In Britain it is not an offence to be a drug addict, the offence is committed only when the person is in unauthorised possession of drugs.

Arranged against the Indian and Chinese seamen who try to smuggle raw or prepared opium into Britain are the entire Customs authorities, the provincial police and specialist detectives of Scotland Yard and the Home Office Drug Section under Major Soles. The favourite method of trying to smuggle drugs into the country is to conceal them in the loose folds of clothing or in seamen's bundles. The penalty varies but 30 days' imprisonment for trying to bring five ounces into Britain is not uncommon.

The drug-taking craze which swept Britain during and after the First World War was highlighted by the death of beautiful 22-year-old Billie Carleton, the darling of the London stage, who died in November, 1918, from an overdose of cocaine. As a result of the probing of the Coroner into Billie's death, a legislation was introduced into Parliament which tightened the laws on the use of drugs in this country.—Reuters.

RADIO

MONDAY, JUNE 17, 1946. STUDIO—1 LIKE WHAT I LIKE BY FRANK MILES. ZBW Hong Kong broadcasting on a frequency of 845 Kilocycles and from 12.30 to 1.30 p.m., 6.30 to 7.30 p.m., 8.00 to 8.15 p.m., and 9.15 to 11.00 p.m., also on 9.52 Megacycles.

H.K.T. 12.30 p.m.—Daily Programme Summary.

12.35 p.m.—Casual Club Orchestra and The Andrews Sisters.

1.00 p.m.—News, Announcements and Weather Forecast.

1.10 p.m.—Light Opera Selections.

1.30 p.m.—"Music Time"—ENSA.

2.00 p.m.—Close Down.

6.30 p.m.—Tune of Not So Long Ago.

6.50 p.m.—"From the Silver Screen."

7.10 p.m.—Joe Loss & His Orchestra.

7.30 p.m.—Studio—1 Like What I Like by Frank Miles.

8.00 p.m.—London Relay—News.

8.15 p.m.—Services—Music Hall—ENSA.

8.45 p.m.—Paula Green & Her Orchestra.

9.15 p.m.—Paul Robeson (Bass) and The Boston Prætorian Orchestra.

9.40 p.m.—"The Play Box" with Wilson and Leach (Piano Duo) and Quentin M. MacLean (Organ).

10.00 p.m.—London Relay—News.

10.05 p.m.—Violin Interlude.

10.15 p.m.—Vaughn Williams—Symphony in Music.

10.30 p.m.—Dance Music.

11.00 p.m.—Close Down.

Programmes marked ENSA are recorded specially for Services Entertainment by the Department of National Service Entertainment.

Radio SEAC

Radio SEAC, Ceylon, the Services station, broadcasting on a frequency of 15120 Kcs (19.81 metres) from 0600 to 1715; 6075 Kcs (49.38 metres) from 0600 to 1600 and from 1745 to 2230, and 3395 Kcs (88.36 metres) from 1630 to 2230.

Items marked * are produced by Overseas Recorded Broadcasting Service, and items marked ** London Transcription Service.

MONDAY, JUNE 17th.—0600 Music On the Air; 0630 The News and Home News (BBC); 0645 Morning Star; 0700 SEAC Hit Parade; 0730 Light Orchestra Concert (BBC); 0800 The News and "From Today's Papers" (BBC); 0810 Programme Announcements; 0815 SEAC Show; 0845 Key On "The Key"; 0900 Forces Educational Broadcasts; 0920 Musical Interlude; 0930 The News and Home News (BBC); 0940 Programme Announcements; 0945 8 Boys and a Girl; 1000 Bright and Shining (BBC); 1030 Fanfare; 1100 News Headlines; 1101 Voices in Harmony; 1115 Personal Call; 1145 Rhythm in The Sun; 1200 News Headlines; 1201 Yours For The Asking; 1300 Carroll Gibbons and His Orchestra; 1330 BBC News (BBC); 1340 Bandstand; 1400 Globe Trot; 1430 Playhouse; 1500 Three O'Clock Special; 1630 Music With A Lilt; 1600 Programme for West African Forces or Guest Star; 1630 The News and Home News (BBC); 1645 Keyboard Club; 1715 Indian and Ceylon Half Hour; 1745 Sporting World; 1800 Radio SEAC World and Home News Flash; 1805 Heard Melodies Are Sweet; 1900 In Concert Style; 1930 Dinner Dances; 2000 Monday Swing Session; 2030 Radio Newsworld (BBC); 2045 Programme Announcements; 2050 Forces Favourites (BBC); 2130 The News and "From Today's Papers" (BBC); 2145 Sleepy Lagoon; 2200 Welsh Half Hour (BBC); 2230 Close Down.

COMMERCIAL NOTES

New York, June 16. The stockholders of the Florsheim Shoe Company have approved a 2 for 1 split of Class A and Class B common stock. The new shares will be distributed around June 19 to holders of record June 14.—Associated Press.

New York, June 16. Paper production in the United States climbed sharply in the week ended June 8 to 104 per cent. of mill capacity compared with 90.3 per cent. the previous week and 92.8 per cent. a year ago, the American Pulp and Paper Association reported.—Associated Press.

New York, June 16. The Consolidated Vultee Aircraft Corporation reported a revised net income of \$6,700,000, equal to \$4.72 a common share for the fiscal year ended last Nov. 11. Unfilled orders on April 30, 1946, totalled \$204,910,000 exclusive of products unrelated to aviation.—Associated Press.

Madras, June 16. Mr. A. F. W. Dixon, the Commissioner of Civil Supplies in Madras said today that the Government of India has informed the Madras government that there is an early prospect of the importation of a considerable quantity of paddy from Indonesia into Madras. The first consignment of about 30,000 tons is expected to arrive some time in July.—Reuters.

Washington, June 16. The Treasury Department announced today it will reduce the national debt another \$2,000,000,000 by redeeming maturing securities with cash. This brings the total accomplished and projected debt retirement since March 1 to approximately \$12,245,000,000. The debt should be \$264,000,000 during July.—Associated Press.

WOT! NO MET OFFICERS?

Lagos, June 16. The cancellation of air services between Britain and Cairo, pending the reinstatement of meteorological officers, is causing a serious hold-up of Government and commercial mails and passengers in West Africa, it was stated yesterday.

Some quarters attribute the troubles to the lack of liaison between the British Air Ministry and the Ministry of Civil Aviation.—Reuters.

'Decadence' Of British Sport

(By Vernon Morgan)

London, June 16. Much is being written in the British press about the "decadence" of British sport and the poor performances put up by British sportsmen against rivals in all forms of sport, notably boxing and athletics. There appears to be a real anxiety as to what will happen to Britain in the Olympic Games when they are staged in London in 1948.

Demands are being made that it is time Britain decided to "win well" instead of "losing gracefully," and that between now and the forthcoming Olympic a real attempt should be made to "groom Britain's best athletes for a victory, to get them the best possible professional instruction, without which they will be unable to withstand the foreign challenges."

In the past, the British Government have had nothing to do with the Olympic Games movement. The bill has been met by public subscription and various sporting associations. A letter to "The Times" this week says: "It occurs to me that the time is opportune to inquire whether the Government are sponsoring the Olympic games or not? Whether the respective sporting organisations are going to be left with the 'privilege' of footing the bill as in the past, with the inevitable result?"

The writer, Cecil Cook says: "I feel sure it would not be the desire of the average Britisher to lag behind the other nations not only in the respect of the hospitality afforded to overseas visitors but in financial assistance with the training of our own champions so that they may have a fair chance to show that on equal terms we can hold our own in amateur sport with all comers."

"The present government would gain the respect of all sportsmen if they were to announce now the launching of a National Olympic fund for this object and to give the country a lead as to the extent to which they are prepared to sponsor it."

"I give this letter almost fully because I think the writer puts neatly what so many sportsmen in Britain are feeling to-day, namely that while we do not want 'nationalisation' of sport, it would be a wonderful thing for British sport and for Britain herself if the government could, from the financial point of view, ensure its success."

Prospects

The Labour government would be doing themselves some real good if they heeded this advice. I am sure of that. What are the prospects of their doing so? They may be pretty remote but one should not, I think, overlook the fact that the Minister of State, Mr. Philip Noel-Baker, the former Olympic runner, is one of the most ardent supporters of Olympic Games movement and if anyone can persuade the government to take a financial interest in the Games he is the man to do it. For many years the British government has numbered among its ranks many keen Olympic contestants and if ever the British government is to give its support now is the time.

A tug-of-war between British sports officials and sports promoters on the one hand and the BBC on the other over television—which I felt certain was sure to come about directly television got going—has already begun. The Amateur Athletic Association has already withdrawn from the BBC permission to televise athletic meetings at White City due to objections raised by the Greyhound Racing Association which owns the White City ground. The athletic officials at the same time say this decision is wise until copy-right and other problems have been settled.

The television of the cricket test at Lords next week is expected to go through as planned. Shortly there will be a meeting between the Society for the Protection of Copyright in Sport and the Television Advisory Committee, when the whole question of television will be thrashed out.

Point At Issue

The Sports Society has as its members most of the big sporting

Experts Comment On The Test Team

London, June 15.

The "Evening Standard" cricket reporter, commenting on the England team, says: "Evidently the selectors have been looking for a side able to beat India and have been leaving the Australian problem to look after itself for the time being."

NEW WALKING RECORD

London, June 15.

The world's non-stop walking record for 24 hours was beaten at the White City track today when P. W. Reading of Polytechnic Harriers covered 129 miles 749 yards.

The previous record was 127 miles 624 yards by Tommy Payne, in 1909.

Harold Whitlock, the Metropolitan walking champion had started on the long track on Friday evening but in the early hours of this morning he was forced to give up after covering 62½ miles. Twenty-five walkers started but only four finished. L. Barrett of Enfield Club was second with 119 miles 743 yards with N. Smith of York Harriers third at 118 miles 743 yards.

Marathon

Ninety-nine competitors set out from Windsor Castle today on a run to London, a distance of 26¼ miles in a historic marathon race which the Polytechnic Harriers promoted regularly before the war and which is being revived for the first time since 1939.

His Majesty the King, wearing a grey suit, talked to most of the competitors before the start, saying he was glad for their sakes that the weather was not too hot—rain in most districts of the country upset sporting events—then punctually at the starting time the King gave the signal and off went the runners.

It was a contest among home talent as no foreign competitors entered this year. The winner was H. Oliver of Reading Athletic Club, who covered the course in two hours 38 minutes 12 seconds.—Reuters.

HONEYMOON WINS

Inglewood, Cal., June 16. The crack three-year-old filly, Honeymoon, won the \$25,000 mile and one-sixth race at the Golden State Breeder's Handicap at Hollywood Park today in 1 minute 43.1/5 seconds. Double FF, another filly was second, while War Allies were third. The win was worth \$20,550 to owner Louis B. Mayer, and brought Honeymoon's total earnings in one and a half years of racing to \$121,470.—Associated Press.

organisations in Britain. The major point at issue seems to be to whom shall television of their events be available. To allow it merely for those with sets to see the sports in their own homes is one thing but to allow it in cinemas and other theatres so that it can be commercially sold is quite another.

If they allow the one how can they not allow the other? But the whole situation is jammed with a mass of which the sports officials and promoters as well as the BBC are well aware. One can only commend caution of the sporting bodies at this stage. What they must particularly safeguard is that cash returns from television shall go to the right people so that the money does not go into the pockets of one or two promoters, but back into the particular sport concerned, and to the actual performers in that sport.

I can see one big battle ensuing between the sports officials and promoters as I can between these two bodies and the BBC, especially where boxing is concerned. The British Boxing Board of Control will naturally want their share, as will the boxing promoters and they may not see eye to eye. Both officials and promoters will have to decide what effect on their gates there will be if the people can watch the events at their own homes.

While one must naturally lose all the ring-side thrill can think of plenty of people who would think twice about fighting their way to the stadium in London's cauldrons if they can sit by a nice warm fire and watch the contest in comfort in an armchair with a whisky and soda—if I can get it! Similarly soccer enthusiasts might prefer their own fires on Saturday afternoon to daubing off to a soccer ground. Much to be said will depend on the Clerk of the Weather.—Reuters.

USA WINS WIGHTMAN CUP

London, June 15.

The United States won the Wightman Cup as expected, taking all four matches today at Wimbledon to win by seven matches to zero.

Britain failed to win a set and on an aggregate of games the United States totalled 86 to Britain's 40. In fact only one set necessitated America going beyond six games for a victory. That was in the opening singles today when Joan Curry fought valiantly against Louise Brough before losing the first set 6-8.

Brough was always more dominant in courtcraft and deserved her success though Curry earned applause for holding on so long, her seemingly inexhaustible retrieving being her main forte.

The Duchess of Kent arrived early in the afternoon and watched the play but after Brough had beaten Curry to make the Americans lead four to zero with three to play she was able to present the cup.

The net was lowered as the Duchess walked to the court, accompanied by Viscount Templewood, President of the Lawn Tennis Association.

The cup was presented to Mrs. Wightman, America's non-playing captain and the trophy honour then introduced the teams to the Duchess, who shook hands with each player.

Today's results were, with United States names first, Louise Brough beat Joan Curry 8-6, 6-3; Margaret Osborne beat Mrs. Bostock 6-1, 6-4; Pauline Betz beat Mrs. Menzies 6-4, 6-4; and Brough and Osborne beat Mrs. Bostock and Mrs. W. C. J. Halford 6-2, 6-1.—Reuters.

Better Make It Water Polo?

London, June 15.

Rain again delayed the start of county cricket matches in different parts of the country today.

No play was possible at Trent Bridge where the Indian tourists are to meet Nottinghamshire in their last game before the first Test Match next Saturday.

Rain converted the famous old ground into a lake.

Among other games due to start today, play between Lancashire and Surrey at Manchester was abandoned for the day owing to the weather.—Reuters.

FRENCH DERBY

Paris, June 15.

Fifteen horses will be in the field tomorrow for the mile-and-a-half Prix du Jockey Club—the French Derby—for three-year-old colts and fillies foaled and bred in France which will bring the winner, 1,600,000 francs.

This great classic, preceding the Grand Prix de Paris by a fortnight, has been transferred to the Longchamps race-track at the gates of Paris pending the repair of the damaged Chantilly grounds.

The hot favourite for this race will be "Paul Boyriven's" popular "Prince Chevalier"—Reuters.

KENT LAWN TENNIS

London, June 16.

Geoff Brown, Australia's number four ranked player, won the Kent Lawn Tennis Championship, beating the Dutch champion and Davis cupper, A. G. Zvol, 6-1, 6-4.

Brown's speed, ambidextrous play and thunderbolt service took him to five love in the opening set, and though Zvol played better particularly with overhead shots in the second set, there never was any danger of him beating the Australian.—Reuters.

TENNIS

Chicago, June 16.

Members of the Davis Cup squad from the United States, Canada, the Philippines and Mexico will compete in the National Clay Courts Championship at River Forest, Illinois, tennis club from June 20 to July 7. The Filipino team has entered its four players for the 45th annual Tilden tennis tournament at Cincinnati on June 22.—Associated Press.

Glasgow, June 15.

The Rangers defeated Hibernians by three goals to one in the final of the Victory Soccer Cup (Scottish) here today.—Reuters.

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